The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Vigorous Measures Inaugurated by the Government.

WONDERFUL RESPONSES OF THE PEOPLE

Eighty Thousand Men Already Offered for the War.

INTELLIGENCE FROM RICHMOND.

DREADFUL LOSS OF THE REBELS.

Our Flag of Truce Not Allowed to Enter the Rebel Lines.

The Confederate Pickets at Fall's Church.

AN EXCITING TIME IN CONGRESS.

Debate Between Messrs. Richardson and Burnett.

The 500,000 Volunteer Bill a Law.

FURTHER LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

A letter was received in Washington to-day from a lady in Richmond, in which she says:

"There is no rejoicing in Richmond. The number of killed and wounded brought into Richmond is fearful."

This corroborates statements made by others that the mortality among the rebels is much greater than our loss. The loss on our side is less even than I have heretofore figured it. It will not be above eight hundred.

COL. CORCORAN.

It is reliably stated that Father O'RILEY has information from Richmond that Col. CORCORAN is dead, and that his body is in Richmond.

OUR BATTERRIES.

The West Point Battery is badly cut up. It loses all the caissons and equipments, five pieces, forty horses, and five men killed and seven wounded. All the guns were thoroughly disabled before they were abandoned.

The Ayres Battery, formerly SHERMAN'S, was brought off without any loss of consequence.

The Seymour Battery was all saved except one 30-pound rifled gun that was thrown off the bridge, and so lost.

FLAG OF TRUCE TURNED BACK.

The flag of truce sent out by Major WADSWORTH for the purpose of obtaining the wounded and the bodies of the dead, was received, but Major WADSWORTH was turned back with an intimation that he had better keep away. It is certain that BEAUREGARD will refuse to permit a flag of truce to enter his lines for any purpose. The reason given is, that the flag of truce sent to President LINCOLN by Col. TAYLOR was sent back without an answer, and, therefore, not treated with such courtesy as the rules of war demand. The fact probably is, that BEAUREGARD does not wish any of the Government side to know the extent of his loss.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

The evidence is accumulating that the rebels treated our wounded with great barbarity while the battle was raging. Two officers of the Thirty-eighth assure me that they heard rebel officers on two occasions order their men to "Bayonet the d——d Abolitionists," and as they passed along over the wounded they executed the orders thus given.

FLYING VIRGINIAN UNIONISTS.

Crossing Long Bridge, to-day, I met numbers of families moving out of Virginia. They were Union men that had been ordered to leave by the rebels, and driven away from the country reoccupied by them, since the disaster on Sunday.

VOLUNTEERS RETURNING HOME.

All the three months' regiments, whose time have expired, will be sent home at once. The Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Eighth New-York are leaving; also the First, Second and Third Connecticut, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth New-Jersey, go home. The First Rhode Island has also left.

COL. CAMERON'S BODY.

Nothing has yet been heard of the mission of ARNOLD HARRIS, the Secessionist, who went to recover the body of Col. CAMERON. It is presumed he has been detained as a prisoner.

REGIMENTS ARRIVING.

Regiments are commencing to arrive from Pennsylvania and New-York. By to-morrow night we shall have more regiments than have been discharged.

REORGANIZATION.

I have very reliable information that the regiments that were most demoralized by the Sunday fight will be disbanded, or reorganized so as to give them efficient officers. It is probable that the New-York Twelfth Volunteers will be among the regiments remodeled. I give you the list of the wounded in this regiment, by which it will be seen that it suffered as much in proportion to the number engaged (five hundred) as almost any other:

John A. Cheeney, Company A, killed.
Joseph Labeff, Company A, wounded in the shoulder by a pistol shot.
John Snyder, Company A, wounded in the head
Michael Murphy, Company I, killed.
William Lathrop, Company K, killed,
William Graham, Company K, wounded seriously.
Alauson Vercellius, Company K, wounded slightly in the shoulder.
James Hilts, Company K, missing.
Andrew Green, Company E, missing.
George H. Parsons, Company E, missing.
Richard Husted, Company E, shot in the arm.
George Sharer, Company E, shot in shoulder.
Josiah Robbins, Company E, hit by spent ball.
P. K. Hall, Company E, shot in face.
James Odiael, Company E, wound in face.
Henry Clemens, Company H, wounded in leg, woich was amputated. He is doing well.
L. Lewis, Company H, wounded.
Leander Darling, Company B, killed.
John Melchior, Company B, killed.
Lieut. Strauss, Company B, wounded.
Ensign Spanier, Company B, wounded.
John Redman, Company B, wounded.
Herman C. Hamilton, Company B, wounded and missing.
Julius O. Westgate, Company F, killed.
James Dunnigan, Company F, missing and fupposed to be wounded.
Lemuel Ladd, Company S, killed.
William Hallam, Company S, wounded in arm.
John Markham, Company G, killed.
John W. Walter, Company D, killed.
B. F. James, Company D, badly wounded.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

There was a sharp passage in the House to-day, between Col. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and BURNETT, of Kentucky. Since Sunday the rebels are at little pains to conceal their exultation at the success of the rebel arms. The exhibition of his feelings by BURNETT probably incited RICHARDSON. It is supposed a duel must be the consequence.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

There is much feeling between the regular officers and the volunteers. The former are free in their expressions of disgust for any but regulars, and their want of confidence in volunteers, and the volunteers speak in round terms of the arrogance and assumptions of the regular officers. Unless checked, it is likely to produce much mischief.

CONFIDENCE IN THE ARMY.

The confidence in the Army among civilians is rapidly increasing as the evidence accumulates that we fought in a ratio of one to three. The fact becomes apparent that our men are far superior to the Virginia troops—and this goes far, too, towards restoring the *morale* of the disorganized regiments.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

Information reached here this morning that the Confederate pickets extend to where TYLER formerly encamped, in the neighborhood of Falls Church.

The most serious apprehension is still felt for Hon. ALFRED ELY, who went to the scene of war as a spectator, and to be of use to the wounded in the regiment from his (New-York) Congressional District. He is supposed to be either killed or taken prisoner.

Major BIDWELL, of the Michigan First Regiment, who assumed command after WILCOX fell, was yesterday and is to-day gathering up his men. He estimates that thirty or forty will cover the killed, and double that number the wounded in his regiment.

The business at the War Department to-day is remarkably heavy. The telegraphic dispatches hourly accumulate, the senders tendering troops in surprising numbers. For example, Illinois has offered seventeen and Indiana ten regiments. Some of them have already started, and others will be *en route* to-morrow. Ambulances containing wounded continue to arrive.

The most vigorous measures are being adopted by the War Department for a thorough and complete reorganization of our Army. Old systems will be changed to practical modes, for the better management of our forces, by providing reliable officers. To this end the Secretary of War has issued General Orders to-day that all officers of regiments will be subject to examination by a Board of Officers, to be appointed by the War Department, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief as to their fitness for the positions assigned them. Those found incompetent will be rejected, and their positions will be filled by competent officers, that may have passed an examination of the said Military Board.

Up to 12 o'clock to-day nearly 80,000 men have been accepted, and are at this moment being marshaled into service all over the North. Many are now in motion on their way to the National Capital. The energy and well directed efforts of the War Department, and of the General-in-Chief, has done much to restore confidence. The prompt appointment of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is now on his way here to command the Grand Army, has given undoubted satisfaction, and created great enthusiasm among the soldiers. They are worthy of being led by so great a General as MCCLELLAN, who has recently given such decisive proofs of his great abilities.

The *Intelligencer*, this morning, says, we learn that two intelligent officers of the Ellsworth Zouaves arrived in the City, last night, one of whom left Centreville at 4 o'clock P. M., and the other Fairfax Court-house at 12 M., who both report that up to that time, at these respective points, no secession force had appeared. A fact which would seem sufficiently to indicate that it is no part of their purpose to undertake anything like an advance towards Washington.

Affairs wear a more cheerful aspect to-day. Fresh troops are continually arriving and appear to be of the desirable character. Baggage-wagons and commissariat supplies seem to be as plentiful as heretofore, and, altogether, there is a gathering up of Army fragments.

Early this morning the picket guard of the New-York Twenty-fourth, at Falls Church, 22 in number, with a Captain, were attacked by about 40 secession cavalry, and driven in. Half a dozen shots were exchanged. No one was injured on our side.

The secession pickets are within five miles of us on the Columbia road.

An order has been issued by Gen. MANSFIELD, dated noon to-day, as follows:

"All straggling soldiers will join their respective regiments without delay."

Here follows the designations of rendezvous for twenty of the regiments by name. Soldiers attached to regiments in camp, or quartered on the Virginia side, and not embraced in the foregoing list, will rendezvous at Jackson-square, opposite the President's House. All stragglers found in the streets six hours after the promulgation of this order, will be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders, and will be taken care of. The wisdom of this order is universally commended.

Senator LATHAM, by earnest solicitation, has obtained to-day an order from the War Department, to raise a full regiment of infantry, and 500 cavalry, three years' volunteers, in California, to protect the overland mail, treasure and emigration from Carson Valley to Fort Kearney.

Col. CARLOS A. WAITE, of the Eighth Infantry, leaves on the 1st of August, by Panama, to take general command of this force, and give it efficiency.

Californians here are very much gratified at this important step.

In the present confused state of affairs it is impossible to procure full lists of the killed and the wounded. There cannot yet be any official report giving the information. The names of such, however, as can be reliably ascertained are transmitted as soon as received.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the New-York Seventy-first Regiment.

COMPANY A.

None killed.

Wounded and left in the hospital near the field—Wm. M. Smith; his wound is in the foot and is severe.

Alfred A. Hyde, severely wounded in the shoulder. He is with the Regiment.

Capt. David D. Hart, a flesh wound.
John M. Hyde, a flesh wound.
Joseph B. Merrill, a flesh wound.
Lewellyn A. Lounsbury, a flesh wound.

Missing and probably prisoners—Edwin P. Doherty and Edwin Cole.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Cornelius Flynn.

Wounded and left in the Hospital near the field—Sergeant Franklin. He is said to have been since near the Long Bridge.

Wounded and with the regiment—Robert Henshe.

Missing and supposed to be a prisoner—Edward Henderson.

COMPANY C.

Killed—George J. Bacon, shot through the head.

Wounded and left at the Hospital, near the field, Augustus M. Butler. One leg had been shot off by a cannon-ball, and it is supposed that he is dead.

Left in the field on the retreat, now missing and supposed to be a prisoner, R. D. Tompkins.

COMPANY D.

Killed—John S. Bolton and Charles Brandt.

Wounded and left at the Hospital, near the field, Bushrod Vaughan.

COMPANY E.

Wounded and left on the field—Charles A. Parle.

Wounded in the leg and with the regiment—John T. Lawrence.

Missing—John W. Dickens and J. Prescott Imlay.

COMPANY F.

Killed—Privates, J. W. Bowers, Nickerson, Rockafellar, G. H. Sayen, J. H. H. Sands, J. Stambler, Whittaker.

Wounded—Capt. Ellis, and privates Behan, Beverly, Clarke, Doyle, Eagleton, Holstein, W. O. Roome and S. S. Roome.

Missing—G. Noble.

COMPANY G.

Benjamin E. Allen, killed—Musket shot through the body.

Joseph B. Butler, killed—Musket shot through the body.

Uselma Duncan, killed—Musket shot through the brain.

Enoch Tompkins, killed, cannon-shot in the jaw.

Rolen H. Wade, musket-ball through the groin.

Wounded and left behind—Thomas C. Deavy; a grape-shot wound in the abdomen. It is supposed that he is dead.

Wounded and with the regiment—Joshua G. Abbe and Wm. H. Cohen.

COMPANY H.

None killed.

Wounded and left behind—John J. Morrissey, a serious wound in the groin; George W. Green, serious wound in the shoulder, John G. Cobb, a wound in the face; he is at the Alexandria Hospital.

Wounded and with the regiment—A. Henry Embler and Robert Welch, Jr.

Missing—George W. Smith.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Samuel S. Bond, of Newburgh, N. Y.

Wounded and left behind—John W. R. Mould, of Montgomery, N. Y.

Wounded and with the regiment—James Figert, of Newburgh, N. Y.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Missing—James Gillett

The following additional wounded were received at the Georgetown Hospital to-day:

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK.

Wm. Durkin, Company A.
Patrick Dunphy, Company I.
Patrick Callahan, Company D.
Joseph Canton, Company I.
Hugh Fisher, Company D.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

Abraham Dox, Company H
Lafayette Haxton, Company C.
Thomas Copeland, Company E.

NEW-YORK SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

James Abbott, Company A.
John L. Miller, Company F
Daniel McLachlan, Company F.
James Kelly, Company I.
James Maliff, Company I.
John McGraw, Company I.
John Scott, Company I.
Wm. Simpson, Company I.
Thomas E. Slater, Company H

SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

C. Densig, Company K.
J. B. Whitney, Company K
G. S. Hyde, Company C.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

F. Render, Company K.
Michael Mallory, Company D.
John Sullivan, Company H.
John Daly, Company I.
John Scott, Company B
Joshua Parsons, Company H.

SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

Serg. Joseph Roberts Company E.

SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

F. R. McKeen, Company C.

The following is a list of the casualties in the Fourteenth Regiment, New-York State Militia:

Col. A. M. Wood, wounded and missing.
Surgeon Jos. M. Howiston, missing.
Assistant-Surgeon W. F. Swalm, missing.
Non-commissioned staff—Color-Sergeant F. F. Head, wounded and missing.

COMPANY A.

Killed—Martin Frank, J. Keeling, J. Murray, Robert Simmons.

COMPANY C.

Killed—C. C. Schell, R. Scott, W. P. Wade, P. McManus, J. Kerchoefer, A. Cokley, G. H. Rogers.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Charles Kelley, John Fay, Henry Montaner, Earnest Seidel, Simon P. Richardson, Timothy O'Sullivan.

COMPANY F.

Killed—John Gillen, Edward Ennis, Thomas McCluskey.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Edward Deegan, Corporal John W. Lee.

COMPANY I.

Lewis Francis, killed.

COMPANY K.

Sidney Burr, killed.

The following is a list of the wounded in the same regiment:

COMPANY A.

Capt. R. B. Jordon.
Corporal G. H. Rice.
Privates—A. Fitzpatrick, F. Morrow, W. Lanson, H. Bogart.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant—J. J. Bradsaw.
Privates—Wm. Dixon, J. B. Baldwin, Thos. Abbott, Wm. M. Kane.

COMPANY C.

Jas. McLeer, Isaac Snyder, George Mamee.

COMPANY D.

Capt. C. F. Baldwin.
First Lieut. J. A. Jones.
Private B. M. Hicks.

COMPANY E.

Privates—R. H. Owen, J. Hannery, J. B. Perry, Jr.

COMPANY F.

Privates—John McGahery, S. Jones, Chas. Serll, Alfred Leclere, Richard Morrow.

COMPANY G.

Privates—John Shanley, Stephen DeWolf, Wm. Keenan, Alfred Possin.

COMPANY H.

Privates John W. McCarty, John F. Rhehde, John Smith, Thadeus Hampton, George Hoey, John Glennen, Richard F. Cole.

COMPANY I.

James McGeehan, H. H. Winstantry.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DISASTER AT MANASSAS—NO ATTACK ON THE CAPITAL APPREHENDED—HOW THE COUNTRY MUST RECEIVE THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1861.

The disaster to our arms yesterday hath this extent, no more: An unsuccessful attempt has been made to carry a strongly fortified camp with an inferior force; we have been repulsed, with considerable loss, and have retreated within the defensive lines occupied before the advance was made, without being followed by the enemy, and we are as secure as before the unsuccessful attack; we have lost prestige, and the enemy have gained it; but we are wiser, if sadder, while the enemy is vainer, if more jubilant. It remains for us to begin our preparations again, on a grander scale than before to call in reinforcements from North, East and West, and to assail the enemy in front and rear with redoubled forces.

The feeling here is one of profound sadness,—in some weak minds, or nervous constitutions bordering on a panic. But in truth there is no reason for alarm. Nothing is further from the purposes of the enemy than an attempt to improve his victory by an attack on the Capital; and if such an attack were made, the temerity would be fatal. But nothing of the kind is apprehended by Gen. SCOTT, although every preparation will be made to meet the foe should folly and presumption take the place of prudence.

Hundreds of fugitive soldiers who fled panic-stricken from the scene of action, have made their way to the city, and all day they have had groups of anxious inquirers huddled around them eager to learn the particulars of the battle. These frightened fugitives naturally enough supposed that the whole army had behaved as they did, and the effect of their tales was to produce a general impression all the morning that the army had been routed and dispersed, and that BEAUREGARD might at any moment commence firing bombs at the Capital from Arlington Heights. But later in the day it began to be known that the panic and dispersion was confined to three or four regiments, while the main body withdrew from the field in good order, and halted at Centreville, where it was drawn up in a strong position. It is understood, however, that Gen. SCOTT has ordered the troops back within the lines of intrenchment near this city, Alexandria and Georgetown, and that he feels perfectly secure against assault.

The two Houses of Congress met to-day, and transacted business as usual. The Senate went into executive session, and adjourned at an early hour without transacting much business, with open doors. In the House no one could have inferred, from the deliberations of the body, that a powerful army of rebels had just beaten back the Government forces to the gates of the Capital, with the fell purpose of overthrowing the Constitution and laws. Their proceedings were unusually dull and prosy, and a Roman Senate could not have displayed great r stoicism in similar circumstances. All hon r to the House of Representatives for this dull day's work, which will stand out in history as a sublime manifestation of the confidence of the people's representatives in the stability of their institutions. There is not another Government on earth under which such a thing could occur. There can be no mistaking the meaning of this *sang froid*. It demonstrates the unalterable determination of those intrusted with public affairs never to look back in the great work that lies before them. They know no such word as fail. Disaster may chequer the career of our Army, but their final triumph is not even to be brought into question; and the man who should now whisper the word compromise, as a consequence of the recent repulse, would be hissed out of the halls of legislation, as a traitor in disguise.

I predict that the people of the whole loyal portion of the country will, like their representatives, receive the events of yesterday as furnishing irresistible reasons for a vigorous prosecution of the war. They will take no step backward, and will regard it as treasonable to propose such a step. Whatever else may come, the Union must be preserved. The desperation of the rebels may make it necessary on the part of the Government to resort to the most radical cures. The Government has exhibited extraordinary lenity in dealing with this slaveholders' rebellion. It has held the shield of the Constitution with its own strong hand over the weakest and most exposed point of the enemy, and that the very point from which the rebellion springs. I call history to witness that no such example of forbearance can be found in all the annals of the past. There is a point of time beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and in this unholy attempt to overthrow the freest Constitution in the world by a conspiracy of Slavery propagandists, this period seems to be rapidly hastening. There are those, and their number is not small, who think it has already arrived, while there are still others—with the eloquent Abolitionist Phillips at their head—who have prayed for this very disaster—for the temporary triumph of the rebels—in order that the Government may be forced, as a last necessity, upon emancipation as a means of maintaining its existence.

The Government and the friends of Constitutional Union can have no sympathy with these prayers. Their earnest wish was to have no collision with the rebels; and when the collision came, they announced their purpose to protect Slavery as one of the institutions of the South, notwithstanding it was waging war upon the Government. It has stood by this voluntary guaranty, and only taken slavers into its service when they were likely to be used by the enemy. But how long can it shield the leprous spot of the enemy from the shafts out of its own quiver, and defend with one hand, while it assails with the other? There is something absurd and chimerical in such policy, as it will strike the minds of Europeans, who will never, it seems understand our complicative system of Government; and even to our American minds the punctilious regard shown for a mere constitutional right of rebels and traitors begins to look Quixotic. It cannot long be kept up. Constitutional guaranties are for loyal citizens, and the war-making power, as expounded by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, suggests a short cut to the solution of present troubles.

OBSERVER.

RETURNING NEW-YORK TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

The Eighth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. GEORGE LYON, will arrive in New-York to-morrow morning, from the seat of war.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment also left for New-York this evening.

RETURN OF NEW-JERSEY THREE-MONTHS VOLUNTEERS.

TRENTON, Wednesday, June 24.

Two Companies, (A, Capt. J. A. YARD, and B, Capt. D. PLASSEN,) of the Third Regiment of the three-months volunteers, arrived here this afternoon, from Washington, and were met at the station by a large crowd of men and women. It is understood that all of the four regiments of the three-months men from this State are on the road to this city, where they will be mustered out of service and receive their pay. It is probable that these regiments will not be paid off and discharged before Monday or Tuesday next. It is expected that a large number of these men will reënlist for the war.

Gov. OLDEN has not yet received any requisition from the War Department for more troops from this State, although there are three full regiments ready to answer to the call of the Government, which can be dispatched, fully equipped, in two weeks.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF McCULLOCH AND JACKSON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, July 23.

The Springfield (Mo.) correspondent of the *Democrat*, under date of the 20th, writes as follows:

Cols. SEIGEL and SOLOMON are reorganizing their regiments for three years' service, receiving many recruits from this vicinity. The entire force now here is over 8,000, nearly all of whom will reënlist for three years.

Gen. SWEENEY, with a force of 1,200 men, starts to-day for Forsyth, on the White River, in Taney County.

The balance of Gen. LYON'S command left Camp Siegel, 12 miles northwest from here, to-day. They will go to Camp Little York, 10 miles out on the Mount Vernon road.

Other offensive movements will be made next week.

BEN. McCULLOCH is still at Camp Walker, Arkansas, with 5,000 well armed troops. Gov. JACKSON is some 12 or 15 miles this side, with 10,000 poorly armed and undisciplined men.

Forty-nine men from Carroll and Macon Counties, Arkansas, arrived here Thursday last, and enlisted for three years.

The Home Guards here have been relieved from active duty, and are now harvesting their crops.

Much complaint is made at the tardiness with which our troops are supplied with necessary stores and provisions.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION, ETC.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, July 24.

In the Convention this morning, Mr. MASS introduced a resolution, to the effect that any changes in the Executive or Government of the State, by the present Convention, would not conduce to the welfare of Missouri. The resolution was strongly debated, and finally referred to the Committee of Seven chosen to report what action this Convention shall take. Had a vote been taken, it would have been lost.

After some other unimportant business, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning. The Convention is waiting the report of the Committee of Seven, which represents every Congressional District of the State. Before taking any action, it will report to-morrow. The Executive Department of the State Government will be reorganized, it is thought, and the present incumbents will be removed.

A motion was adopted instructing the State Treasurer to make a statement at the earliest moment, of what monies there were in the Treasury; also what amount had been expended since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and for what purposes.

Col. McNEIL'S Regiment left here this evening per railroad for St. Louis.

The city was thrown into a state of great excitement last evening at 11 o'clock, owing to the pickets firing at an officer who galloped past them, not knowing they were there. He was not hit. The artillery summoned the troops in the city and and on the Fair Grounds to arms, and the report got out that Gov. JACKSON was approaching the city with a large force, which, of course, was entirely false.

THE PRIVATEERS.

UNSUCCESSFUL CRUISES AFTER THE PIRATES.

The United States revenue cutter *Jackson*, Capt. HYDE, arrived this morning from a cruise in the Gulf in search of Privateers. She has not seen any. On the 16th inst., when 40 miles south of Cape Henry, discovered a wreck on shore; saw from 100 to 150 men around it. Sent in a flag of truce, but they would not communicate. They were armed with muskets and guns, and the only reply they made was, "come ashore." After returning on board several shot and shell was thrown among them. Could not land any force on account of the high surf.

On the 19th, between Capes Henry and Hatteras, spoke the U. S. sloop *Savannah*.

The steam gun-boat *Iroquois* returned to port this morning from a cruise for privateers.

BOARDED.

Messrs. McMANNUS and MORRIS, of the Revenue Service, stationed on board the cutter *Corwin*, at the Narrows, have boarded and examined the papers of 3,290 sail of vessels in the three months ending 23d inst., as follows: Steamers, 145; ships, 314; barks, 306; brigs, 310; schooners, 1,700; sloops, 525.

LOSSES OF THE FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, July 24.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, of this city, from Washington, reports that the Fifth Regiment, of this State, are now at Alexandria five hundred strong, and that they have lost forty killed and sixty wounded, and three hundred of them have been taken prisoners.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

The following dispatch, received late last night, sets at rest the rumor that Capt. WILEY, of the Fire Zouaves, was killed at Bull's Run:

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, July 23.

HENRY LEWIS, *Foreman Engine Co. No. 41*:
Your men are all safe, except COON. He is killed.
(Signed) Capt. WILEY.

A note to Mr. JOSEPH E. EBLING, of Harlem, informs him that his son, EUGENE N. EBLING, First Corporal of Company A, was shot in the forehead and instantly killed.

THE EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

We have received authentic information in relation to the losses in two companies of the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia:

COMPANY A.

A dispatch from Capt. Johnstone to Ex-Adjutant Blauvelt, in this city, says: "Company A has lost but two men killed—S. W. Seeber and John A. Wilson. O. H. Swift was slightly wounded.

COMPANY B.

A letter from George Young, of Company A, says that John Leyden, of Company B, was killed; and one or two of Company B wounded.

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S COLORS.

Some misstatements having been made in reference to the person who so gallantly recaptured the colors of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, we are requested to state that it was done by Capt. JOHN WILDEY, of Company I, Fire Zouaves. The colors had been seized by a Captain of the Black Horse Cavalry, who was making off with them, when he was shot by Capt. WILDEY. In addition to the colors, Capt. WILDEY also secured the rebel Captain's sabre, which has beee sent to Mr. GERSHON COHEN, of this City.

COL. CORCORAN A PRISONER.

Capt. JAS. B. KIRKER, of the Sixty-ninth, has received the following telegram:

GEORGETOWN, July 24.

Col. CORCORAN is a prisoner at Manassas Junction—slightly wounded.

CAPT. MANSON A PRISONER OF WAR.

The following is telegraphed from Washington, July 24:

"Capt. MANSON, of the Seventy-ninth, Company A, is a prisoner of war and uninjured."

CAPT. ALEXANDER.

The reports that Capt. ALEXANDER, United tates Engineers, exhibited cowardice at Manassas are quite surely unfounded. Capt. ALEXANDER is distinguished for his cool determination no less than for his professional ability; and we have the testimony of a gentleman who was at his side during the engagement that he bore himself with unflinching courage.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT INTERRUPTED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 23,
VIA BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 24.

An important military movement from Old Point was to have taken place to-day, but has been deferred in consequence of the sad and unfortunate news from Washington.

Our troops are impatient to avenge the disasters at Great Bethel and Bull's Run.

It is hoped that Col. MAGRUDER may be induced to attack Camp Hamilton or Newport's News.

A feeling of gloom and despondency has pervaded the camps to-day. There is no despondency, however, as to the result of the war.

The gun-boat *Penguin*, stationed at Newport's News, yesterday allowed a heavily laden schooner from Norfolk to pass up the James River. She was probably loaded with cannon destined for Richmond. Only six shots were fired at her. The Confederates in the vicinity are allowed to do quite as they please.

LA MOUNTAIN, the earonaut, is at Old Point, and will make an ascension the day after to-morrow to reconnoitre the position of the enemy.

Capt. DYER, of the Ordnance Department, has arrived from Washington.

A large quantity of arms, clothing and ammunition, destined for the New-York State Regiments, arrived from New-York this morning.

RUMORED APPROACH OF THE YORKTOWN AND JAMESTOWN—DIVINE SERVICE ON THE MINNESOTA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Friday, July 22, 1861.

No military or naval movement of any public importance has transpired since my last. Our ships of war, under the efficient command of Commodore STRINGHAM, are doing all it is in their power to do. Rely on it, that when the "fullness of time" for action arrives our gallant and intelligent men of the sea will not be found wanting. On Friday night last we had a slight bustle in the Roads. It was rumored that the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, having laid up in secession ordinary for some time, were going to pay us a visit. Steam was raised a little higher on the *Minnesota*, (it is always kept ready at a certain point,) and she moved about here and there, as if putting out her feelers, preparing to show her teeth and growl her welcome to the expected Secessers. They didn't come. In my humble judgment it was well for them that they didn't.

We had an unusually interesting scene at Divine service on board the *Minnesota* yesterday morning. The number of the officers and crew is quite large. All were mustered and reviewed in fine style by Capt. VAN BRUNT. The marines, with their well-kept arms; the seamen, with their short-swords, hatchets and lanterns, standing among the guns of the upper and main decks, presented a formidable appearance, which, once seen, will never be forgotten. The parade over, the service commenced, under the direction of the respected Chaplain, Rev. Mr. JONES. A number of ladies, from the United States Volunteer Hospital, had come off, attended by gentlemen. Their presence added much interest to the occasion. A collection of the band toned the singing in beautiful style, which was participated in by the hundreds in the audience. Mr. JONES led the devotional part of the exercises in the Episcopal form, reading the sublime epistle of Paul on charity, and then introduced as the preacher, Rev. Mr. DENNISON, Chaplain of the Hospital. The reverend gentleman remarked that he felt a shade of sadness stealing over his spirit as he stood up to preach on the deck of this noble man-of-war, because it reminded him of the fact that the last time he had performed a similar duty, he was on board the *North Carolina*, at New-York, and his friend, Commander WARD, was sitting near him. At the close of the service he dined with Capt. WARD, and learned from him the determination he had just formed of resigning his charge of the *North Carolina*, and declining another post equally honorable, that he might go as a volunteer with the Union flotilla, to the waters of Hampton Roads and the adjacent coasts. The speaker expressed a wish to be ultimately able to join him, when Capt. WARD added, in his frank, sailor style, "If you come, be prepared for danger, *for somebody is going to be killed*." How little did the three gentlemen then present at that dinner-table, expect that the brave WARD himself, was so soon to verify his own prediction!

Soon after the service was over, the *Minnesota* was visited by Major-Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by Postmaster-General BLAIR and other visitors, from Washington. The reception was in all respects appropriate. In fact, this frigate is a pattern-ship, and reflects the highest credit on her officers.

The ships of the squadron have been supplied by the United States Post-office Department, through the agency of Mr. DENNISON, with several large mail-bags of magazines, reviews and papers. They are most welcome, especially at sea. Large quantities of reading matter are thus distributed along the coast, whenever our ships-of-war fall in with vessels desiring to be supplied. Thousands of pages that would be wasted, are thus scattered widely abroad.

NEPTUNE.

A CORRECTION.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition this morning, you name among the killed of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment [illegible] DAVENPORT and —— DAVENPORT, of Company E. By dispatch this morning from Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Brooklyn, I learn that JOHN DAVENPORT was not in the battle, but is sick at Arlington. [illegible], of Company E, is only wounded. Please make this correction for the sake of many friends whom it is impossible to reach except through the Times.

Very respectfully,
A. BEDFORD,
[illegible]

THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 24.

The Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. BRIGGS, will leave to-morrow in the steamers *Cambridge* and *S. R. Spaulding*. Besides the field train of the regiment, twenty ambulances will be shipped for the Massachusetts regiments now in service.

Two hundred tons of powder and one million ball cartridges were sent from the Watertown Arsenal yesterday for the seat of war.

THE GUN-BOAT MASSACHUSETTS IN ACTION.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 24.

A letter received from New-Bedford states that the gun-boat *Massachusetts* had a two hours' engagement on the 9th inst., with a rebel battery on Ship Island, at the mouth of the Mississippi. The range was too great for effectual service. The *Massachusetts* was slightly damaged in the rigging.

THE VIXEN.

The United States steamer *Vixen* sailed from this port yesteday. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, Thos. S. Phelps; [illegible] Minor, Executive Officer; W. Duane Du Barry, Second Officer; E. L. Taylor, Third Officer; [illegible] West, Fourth Officer; E. L. Brady, Chief Engineer; R. B. Swift, Assistant Engineer; A. J. Mauran, Surgeon; C. H. Junken, Captain's Clerk.

THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE THIRD VERMONT REGIMENT.

It is expected the Third Vermont Regiment will arrive here this afternoon. It was to have [illegible] Baxter yesterday morning for Baltimore, by way of Hartford, Oonn. The regiment is fully equipped, and has been furnished with Enfield rifles. No Colonel has yet been selected. The following is a list of the staff officers: Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Hyde; Major, W. W. Corcoran; Adjutant, A. [illegible] Blunt; Quartermaster, Redfield [illegible] M. P. Parmelee; Surgeon, Henry [illegible] Mate, D. M. Goodwin; Sergeant-Major, [illegible] Quartermaster Sergeant, J. [illegible]; [illegible] Sergeant, H. C. [illegible]. It is in [illegible] raise another regiment immediately [illegible] as Zouaves.

[*For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

The American Question in England.

Another Letter from the London Times Special Correspondent.

HIS EXPERIENCES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The French Emperor on Free Labor in the Colonies.

The steamship *New-York*, Capt. **WENKE**, from Bremen on the 7th inst., calling at Southampton on the 10th, arrived here yesterday.

She encountered very severe gales and storms throughout the passage.

The *New-York* has on freight 10,000 in pounds sterling, 30,000 dollars, 86,860 thalers, and 753,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says: "The Government is striving to raise trade from its present depression, by concluding treaties of commerce and opening new markets for French produce. Negotiations have been for some time pending between France and Brazil. It appears certain that the draught of a treaty of commerce, approved in Paris on May 5, has been received from Rio Janeiro, signed by Don PEDRO and his Ministers; and, further, that the customs duties on French produce have been considerably reduced in the Brazils.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Letter from the Special Correspondent of the London Times—His Return to the North.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, June 20, 1861.

My last letter was dated from Natchez, but it will probably accompany this communication, as there are no mails now between the North and the South, or *vice versa*. Tolerably confident in my calculations that nothing of much importance could take place in the field till some time after I had reached my post, it appeared to me desirable to see as much of the South as I could and to form an estimate of the strength of the Confederation, although it could not be done at this time of the year without considerable inconvenience, arising from the heat, which renders it almost impossible to write in the day, and from the musquitoes, which come out when the sun goes down and raise a blister at every stroke of the pen. On several days lately the thermometer has risen to 98 deg., on one day to 105 deg., in the shade.

On Friday evening, June 14, I started from Natchez for Vicksburgh, on board the steamer *General Quitman*, up the Mississippi. These long yellow rivers are very fine for patriots to talk about, for poets to write about, for buffalo fish to live in, and for steamers to navigate when there are no snags, but I confess the Father of Waters is extremely tiresome. Even the good cheer and comfort of the *General Quitman* could not reconcile me to the eternal beating of steam drums, blowing of whistles, bumping at landings, and the general oppression of levées, clearings and plantations, which marked the course of the river, and I was not sorry next morning when Vicksburgh came in sight on the left bank of the giant stream—a city on a hill, not very large, besteepled, becupolaed, large-hoteled. Here lives a man who has been the pioneer of hotels in the West, and who has now established himself in a big caravanserai, which he rules in a curious fashion. **M'MAKIN** has, he tells us, been rendered famous by Sir CHARLES LYELL. The large dining-room—a stall *à manger*, as a friend of mine called it—is filled with small tables covered with parti-colored cloths. At the end is a long deal table, heavy with dishes of meat and vegetables, presided over by negresses and gentlemen of uncertain hue. In the centre of the room stood my host, shouting out at the top of his voice the names of the joints, and recommending his guests to particular dishes, very much as the chronicler tells us was the wont of the taverners in old London. Many little negroes ran about in attendance, driven hither and thither by the commands of their white Soulouque—white-teethed, pensive-eyed, but sad as memory. "Are you happy here?" asked I of one of them who stood by my chair. He looked uneasy and frightened. "Why don't you answer?" "I'se afeared to tell dat to massa." "Why, your master is kind to you?" "Berry good man, Sir, when he not angry wid me?" And the little fellow's eyes filled with tears at some recollection which pained him. I asked no more. Vicksburgh is secessionist. There were hundreds of soldiers in the streets, many in the hotel, and my host said some hundreds of Irish had gone off to the wars, to fight for the good cause. If Mr. O'CONNELL were alive, he would surely be pained to see the course taken by so many of his countrymen on this question. After dinner I was invited to attend a meeting of some of the citizens at the railway station, where the time passed very agreeably till 4 o'clock, when the train started for Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and after a passage of two hours through a poor, clay country, seared with watercourses and gullies, with scanty crops of Indian corn and very backward cotton, we were deposited in that city. It must be called a city. It is the State capital, but otherwise there is no reason why, in strict nomenclature, it should be designated by any such title. It is in the usual style of the "cities" which spring up in the course of a few years amid the stumps of half-cleared fields in the wilderness,—wooden houses, stores kept by Germans, French, Irish, Italians; a large hotel swarming with people, with a noisy billiard-room and a noisier bar, the arena and the cause of "difficulties;" wooden houses, with portentous and pretentious white porticoes, and pillars of all the Grecian orders; a cupalo or two, and two or three steeples, too large for the feeble bodies beneath—hydrocephalic architecture; a State-house, looking well in the distance, ragged, dirty, and mean within; groups of idlers in front of "Exchange," where the business transacted consists in a barter between money or credit, and "drinks" of various stimulants; a secluded telegraph-office round a corner; a forward newspaper-office in the street, and a population of negroes shuffling through the thick dust which forms the streets. I called on Mr. PETTUS, the Governor of the State of Mississippi, according to invitation, and found him in the State-house, in a very poor room, with broken windows and ragged carpets and dilapidated furniture. He is a grim, silent man, tobacco-ruminant, abrupt-speeched, firmly believeing that the state of society in which he exists, wherein there are monthly foul murders perpetrated, at the very seat of Government, is the most free and civilized in the world. He is easy of access to all, and men sauntered in and out of his office just as they would walk into a public house. Once on a time, indeed, the Governor was a deerhunter in the forest, and lived far away from the haunts of men, and he is proud of the fact. He is a strenuous Seceder, and has done high-handed things in his way—simple apparently, honest probably, fierce certainly—and he lives, while he is Governor, on his salary of $4,000 a-year in the house provided for him by the State. There was not much to say on either side. I can answer for one. Next day being Sunday, I remained at rest in the house of a friend listening to local stories—not *couleur de rose*, but of a deeper tint—blood-red:—how such a man shot another, and was afterwards stabbed by a third; how this fellow and his friends hunted down in broad day and murdered one obnoxious to them,—tale after tale such as I have heard through the South and seen daily narratives of in the papers. Aceldama! No security for life! Property is quite safe. Its proprietor is in imminent danger, were it only from stray bullets when he turns a corner. The "bar," the "drink," the savage practice of walking about with pistol and poniard—ungovernable passions, ungoverned because there is no law to punish the deeds to which they lead—these are the causes of acts which would not be toleraled in the worst days of Corsican *vendette*, and which must be put down, or the countries in which they are unpunished will become as barbarous as jungles of wild beasts. In the evening I started by railroad for the City of Memphis, in Mississippi. There was a sleeping-car on the train, but the flying bug and the creature less volatile, more pungent and persistent, which bears its name, murdered sleep, and when Monday morning came I was glad to arise and get into one of the carriages, although it was full of noisy soldiers, bound to the camp at Corinth, in the State of Mississippi, who had been drinking whisky all night, and were now screaming for water and howling like demons. At Holly Springs, where a rude breakfast awaited us, the warriors got out on the top of the carriages and performed a war dance to the music of their band, which was highly creditable to the carriage-maker's workmanship. Along the road at all the settlements and clearings the white people cheered, and the women waved white things, and secession flags floated. There is no doubt of the state of feeling in this part of the country; and yet it does not look much worth fighting for—an arid soil, dry water-courses, clay ravines, light crops. Perhaps it will be better a month hence, and negroes may make it pay. There were many in the fields, and it struck me they looked better than those who work in gangs on the larger and richer plantations. Among our passengers were gentlemen from Texas going to Richmond to offer service to Mr. DAVIS. They declared the feeling in their State was almost without exception in favor of secession. It is astonishing how positive all these people are that England is in absolute dependence on cotton for her national existence. They are at once savage and childish. If England does not recognize the Southern Confederacy pretty quick, they will pass a resolution not to let her have any cotton, except, &c. Suppose England does ever recognize a Confederation based on the principles of the South, what guarantee is there that in her absolute dependence, if it exists, similar coercive steps may not be taken against her? "Oh! we shall be friends, you know;" and so on.

On the train before us there had just passed on a company armed with large bowie-knives and rifled pistols, who called themselves the "Toothpick Company." They carried a coffin along with them, on which was a plate with "ABE LINCOLN" inscribed on it, and they amused themselves with the childish conceit of telling the people as they went along that "they were bound" to bring his body back in it. At Grand Junction Station the troops got out and were mustered preparatory to their transfer to a train for Richmond, in Virginia. The first company, about 70 strong, consisted exclusively of Irish, who were armed with rifles without bayonets. The second consisted of five-sixths Irish, armed mostly with muskets; the third were of Americans, who were well uniformed, but had no arms with them. The fourth, clad in green, were nearly all Irish; they wore all sorts of clothing, and had no pretensions to be regarded as disciplined soldiers. I am led to believe that the great number of Irish who have enlisted for service indicates a total suspension of all the works on which they are ordinarily engaged in the South. They were not very orderly. "Fix bayonets," elicited a wonderful amount of controversy in the ranks. "Whar are yer dhrivin to?" "Sullivan, don't ye hear we're to fix beenits?" "Ayse the shtrap of my baynit, Sarjent, jewel!" "If ye prod me wid that agin, I'll let dayloite into ye," &c. Officer, reading muster—"No. 23, JAMES PHELAN." No reply. Voice from the ranks.—"Faith, PHELAN'S gone; Shure he wint at the last dipôt." Old men and boys were mixed together, but the mass of the rank and file were strong, full-grown men. In one of the carriages were some women dressed as *vivandières*, minus the coquet air and the trousers and boots of those ladies. They looked sad, sorry, dirty, and foolish. There was great want of water along the line, and the dust and heat were very great and disagreeable. When they have to march many of the men will break down, owing to bad shoes and the weight of clothes and trash of various kinds they sling on their shoulders. They moved off amid much whooping, and our journey was continued through a country in which the railroad engineer had made the only opening for miles at a time. When a clearing was reached, however, there were signs that the soil was not without richness, and all the wheat was already cut and in sheaf. The passengers said it was fine and early, and that it averaged from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, (more than it looked.) Very little ground here is under cotton. It was past 1 o'clock on Monday when the train reached Memphis, in Tennessee, which is situated on a high bluff overhanging the Mississippi. Here is one of the strategic positions of the Confederates. It is now occupied by a force of the Tennesseeans, which is commanded by Major-Gen. PILLOW, whom I found quartered in Gayoso House, a large hotel, named after one of the old Spanish rulers here, and as he was just starting to inspect his batteries and the camp at Randolph, 60 odd miles higher up the river, I could not resist his pressing invitations, tired as I was, to accompany him and his Staff on board the *Ingomar* to see what they were really like. First we visited the bluff, on the edge of which is constructed a breastwork of cotton-bales, which no infantry could get at, and which would offer no resistance to vertical and but little to horizontal fire. It is placed so close to the edge of the bluff at various places that shell and shot would knock away the bank from under it. The river runs below deep and strong, and across the roads or watercourses leading to it are feeble barricades of plank, which a howitzer could shiver to pieces in a few rounds. Higher up the bank, on a commanding plateau, there is a breastwork and parapet, within which are six guns, and the General informed me he intended to mount thirteen guns at this part of the river, which would certainly prove very formidable to such steamers as they have on these waters, if any attempt were made to move down from Cairo. In the course of the day I was introduced to exactly seventeen Colonels and one Captain. My happiness was further increased by an introduction to a youth of some 23 years of age, with tender feet, if I may judge from prunella slippers, dressed in a green cutaway, jean pants, and a tremendous sombrero with a plume of ostrich feathers, and gold tassels looped at the side, who had the air and look of an apothecary's errand-boy. This was "General" Maggles, (let us say,) of Arkansas. Freighted deeply with the brave, the *Ingomar* started for her voyage, and we came alongside the bank at Chickasaw Bluffs too late to visit the camp, as it was near midnight before we arrived. I forgot to say that a large number of steamers were lying at Memphis, which had been seized by Gen. PILLOW, and he has forbidden all traffic in boats to Cairo. Passengers must go round by rail to Columbus.

JUNE 18.—I have just returned from a visit to the works and batteries at the intrenched camp at Randolph's Point, 60 miles above Memphis, by which it is intended to destroy any flotilla coming down the river from Cairo, and to oppose any force coming by land to cover its flank and clear the left bank of the Mississippi. The *Ingomar* is lying under the rugged bank, or bluff, about 150 feet high, which recedes in rugged tumuli and water-courses filled with brushwood from the margin of the river, some half-mile up and down the stream at this point, and Brig.-Gen. PILLOW is still riding round his well-beloved earthworks and his quaint battalions, while I, anxious to make the most of my time now that I am fairly on the run for my base of operations, have come on board, and am now writing in the cabin, a long-roofed room, with berths on each side, which runs from stem to stern of the American boats over the main deck. This saloon presents a curious scene. Over the bow, at one side, there is an office for the sale of tickets, now destitute of business, for the *Ingomar* belongs to the State of Tennessee; at the other side is a bar where thirsty souls, who have hastened on board from the camp for a julep, a smash, or a cocktail, learn with disgust that the only article to be had is fine Mississippi water with ice in it. Lying on the deck in all attitudes are numbers of men asleep, whose plumed felt hats are the only indications that they are soldiers, except in the rare case of those who have rude uniforms, and buttons, and stripes of colored cloth on the legs of their pantaloons. A sentry is sitting on a chair smoking a cigar. He is on guard over the after part of the deck, called the ladies' saloon, and sacred to the General and his Staff and attendants. He is a tall, good-looking young fellow in a gray flannel shirt, a black wide-awake, gray trousers, fastened on a belt, on which is a brass buckle inscribed "U. S." His rifle is an Enfield, and the bayonet sheath is fastened to the belt by a thong of leather. That youthful patriot is intent on the ups and downs of fortune as exemplified in the pleasing game of euchre, or euker, which is exercising the faculties of several of his comrades, who, in their shirt sleeves, are employing the finest faculties of their nature in that National institution; but he is not indifferent to his duties, and he forbids your correspondent's entrance until he has explained what he wants and who he is—and the second is more easy to do than the first. The sentry tells his captain, who is an euchreist, that "It's all right," and resumes his seat and his cigar, and the work goes bravely on. Indeed, it went on last night at the same table, which is within a few yards of the General's chair; and now that I have got a scrap of paper and a moment of quiet, let me say what I have to say of this position, and of what I saw—pleasant things they would be to the National General up at Cairo if he could hear them in time, unless he is as little prepared as his antagonist. On looking out of my cabin this morning, I saw the high and rugged bluff of which I have spoken, on the left bank of the river. A few ridge-poled tents, pitched under the shade of some trees, on a small spur of the slope, was the only indication immediately visible of a martial character. But a close inspection in front enabled me to detect two earthworks, mounted with guns, on the side of the bank, considerably higher than the river, and three heavy guns, possibly 42-pounders, lay in the dust close to the landing-place, with very rude carriages and bullock-poles to carry them to the batteries. A few men, ten or twelve in number, were digging at an encampment on the face of the slope. Others were lounging about the beach, and others, under the same infatuation as that which makes little boys disport in the Thames under the notion that they are washing themselves, were bathing in the Mississippi. A dusty track wound up to the brow of the bluff, and there disappeared. Some carts toiled up and down between the boat and the crest of the hill. We went on shore. There was no ostentation of any kind about the reception of the General and his Staff. A few horses were waiting impatiently in the sun, for flies will have their way, and heavy men are not so unbearable as small mosquitoes. With a cloud of Colonels—one late United States-man, who was readily distinguishable by his air from the volunteers—the General proceeded to visit his batteries and his men. The first work inspected was a plain parapet of earth, placed some fifty feet above the river, and protected very slightly by two small flanking parapets. Six guns, 32-pounders, and howitzers of an old pattern were mounted *en barbette*, without any traverses whatever. The carriages rested on rough platforms, and the wheels ran on a traversing semicircle of planks, as the iron rails were not yet ready. The gunners, a plain-looking body of men, very like railway laborers and mechanics, without uniform, were engaged at drill. It was neither quick nor good work—about equal to the average of a squad after a couple of days' exercise; but the men worked earnestly, and I have no doubt, if the Nationalists give them time, they will prove artillerymen in the end. The General ordered practice to be made with round shot. After some delay, a kind of hybrid ship's carronade was loaded. The target was a tree, about 2,500 yards distant, I was told. It appeared to me about 1,700 yards off. Every one was desirous of seeing the shot; but we were at the wrong side for the wind, and I ventured to say so. However, the General thought and said otherwise. The word "Fire!" was given. Alas! the friction-tube would not explode. It was one of a new sort, which the Tennesseeans are trying their 'prentice hand at. A second answered better. The gun went off, but where the ball went to no one could say, as the smoke came into our eyes. The party moved to windward, and, after another fuse had missed, the gun was again discharged at some 5 degrees elevation, and the shot fell in good line, 200 yards short of the target, and did not ricochet. Gun No. 2 was then discharged, and off went the ball, at no particular mark, down the river; but if it did go off, so did the gun also, for it gave a frantic leap and jumped with the carriage off the platform; nor was this wonderful, for it was an old-fashioned chambered carronade or howitzer, which had been loaded with a full charge, and solid shot enough to make it burst with indignation. Turning from this battery, we visited another nearer the water, with four guns (32-pounders,) which were well placed to sweep the channel with greater chance of ricochet; and higher up on the bank, towards a high peak commanding the Mississippi, here about 700 yards broad, and a small confluent which runs into it, was another battery of two guns, with a very great command, but only fit for shell, as the fire must be plunging. All these batteries were very ill constructed, and in only one was the magazine under decent cover. In the first it was in rear of the battery, up the hill behind it. The parapets were of sand or soft earth, unprovided with merlons. The last had a few sand-bags between the guns. Riding up a steep road, we came to the camps of the men on the wooded and undulating plateau over the river, which is broken by watercourses into ravines covered with brushwood and forest trees. For five weeks the Tennessee troops under Gen. PILLOW, who is at the head of the forces of the State, have been working at a series of curious intrenchments, which are supposed to represent an intrenched camp, and which look like an assemblage of mud beaver dams. In a word, they are so complicated that they would prove exceedingly troublesome to the troops engaged in their defence, and it would require very steady, experienced regulars to man them so as to give proper support to each other. The maze of breastworks, of flanking parapets, of parapets for field-pieces, is overdone. Several of them might prove useful to an attacking force. In some places the wood was cut down in front so as to form a formidable natural abattis; but generally here, as in the batteries below, timber and brushwood were left uncut up to easy musket shot of the works, so as to screen an advance of riflemen, and to expose the defending force to considerable annoyance. In small camps of 15 or 20 tents each the Tennessee troops were scattered, for health's sake, over the plateau, and on the level ground a few companies were engaged at drill. The men were dressed and looked like laboring people—small farmers, mechanics, with some small, undersized lads. The majority were in their shirt sleeves, and the awkwardness with which they handled their arms showed that, however good they might be as shots, they were by no means proficients in manual exercise. Indeed, they could not be, as they have been only five weeks in the service of the State, called out in anticipation of the secession vote, and since then they have been employed by Gen. PILLOW on his fortifications. They have complained more than once of their hard work, particularly when it was accompanied by hard fare, and one end of Gen. PILLOW'S visit was to inform them that they would soon be relieved from their labors by negroes and hired laborers. Their tents, small ridge-poles, are very bad, but suited, perhaps, to the transport. Each contains six men. I could get no accurate account of their rations even from the Quartermaster-General, and Commissary-General there was none present; but I was told that they had "a sufficiency—from ¾ ℔. to 1¼ ℔. of meat, of bread, of sugar, coffee and rice daily." Neither spirits nor tobacco is served out to these terrible chewers and not unaccomplished drinkers. Their pay "will be" the same as in the United States Army or the Confederate States Army—probably paid in the circulating medium of the latter. Seven or eight hundred men were formed into line for inspection. There were few of the soldiers in any kind of uniform, and such uniforms as I saw were in very bad taste, and consisted of gaudy facings and stripes on very strange garments. They were armed with old-pattern percussion muskets, and their ammunition pouches were of diverse sorts. Shoes often bad, knapsacks scarce, head-pieces of every kind of shape—badges worked on the front or sides, tinsel in much request. Every man had a tin water-flask and a blanket. The General addressed the men, who were in line two deep, (many of them unmistakable Irishmen,) and said what generals usually say on such occasions—compliments for the past, encouragement for the future. "When the hour of danger comes, I will be with you." They did not seem to care much whether he was or not; and, indeed, Gen. PILLOW, in a round hat, dusty black frock-coat, and ordinary "unstriped" trousers, did not look like one who could give any great material accession to the physical means of resistance, although he is a very energetic man. The Major-General, in fact, is an attorney-at-law, or has been so, and was partner with Mr. POLK, who, probably from some of the reasons which determine the actions of partners to each other, sent Mr. PILLOW to the Mexican war, where he nearly lost him, owing to severe wounds received in action. The General has made his intrenchments as if he were framing an indictment. There is not a flaw for the enemy to get through, but he has bound up his own men in inexorable lines also. At one of the works a proof of the freedom of "citizen soldiery" was afforded in a little hilarity on the part of one of the privates. The men had lined the parapet, and had listened to the pleasant assurances of their commander that they would knock off the shovel and hoe very soon, and be replaced by the eternal gentlemen of color. "Three cheers for Gen. PILLOW" were called for, and were responded to by the whooping and screeching sounds that pass muster in this part of the world for cheers. As they ended a stentorian voice shouted out "Who cares for Gen. PILLOW?" and, as no one answered, it might be unfairly inferred that gallant officer was not the object of the favor or solicitude of his troops; probably a temporary unpopularity connected with hard work found expression in the daring question.

Randolph's Point is, no doubt, a very strong position. The edges of the plateau command the rear of the batteries below; the ravines in the bluff would give cover to a large force of riflemen, who could render the batteries untenable if taken from the river face, unless the camp in their rear on the top of the plateau was carried. Great loss of life, and probable failure, would result from any attack on the works from the river merely. But a flotilla might get past the guns without any serious loss in the present state of their service and equipment; and there is nothing I saw to prevent the landing of a force on the banks of the river, which, with a combined action on the part of an adequate force of gun-boats, could carry the position. As the river falls the round-shot fire of the guns will be even less effective. The General is providing water for the camp, by means of large cisterns dug in the ground, which will be filled with water from the river by steam-power. The officers of the Army of Tennessee with whom I spoke were plain, farmerly planters, merchants, and lawyers, and the heads of the Department were in no respect better than their inferiors by reason of any military acquirements, but were shrewd, energetic, common sense men. The officer in command of the works, however, understood his business, apparently, and was well supported by the artillery officer. There were, I was told, eight pieces of field artillery disposable for the defence of the camp.

Having returned to the steamer, the party proceeded up the river to another small camp in defence of a battery of four guns, or rather of a small parallelogram of soft sand covering a man a little higher than the knee, with four guns mounted in it on the river face. No communication exists through the woods between the two camps, which must be six or seven miles apart. The force stationed here was composed principally of gentlemen. They were all in uniform. A detachment worked one of the guns, which the General wished to see fired with round shot. In five or six minutes after the order was given the gun was loaded, and the word given, "Fire." The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. Another was tried. A strong jerk pulled it out bent and incombustible. A third was inserted, which came out broken. The fourth time was the charm, and the ball was projected about 60 yards to the right and 100 yards short of the mark—a stump, some 1,200 yards distant, in the river. It must be remembered that there are no disparts, tangents, or elevating screws to the guns; the officer was obliged to lay it by the eye with a plain chock of wood. The General explained that the friction tubes were the results of an experiment he was making to manufacture them, but I agreed with one of the officers, who muttered in my ear, "The old linstock and portfire are a darned deal better." There were no shells, I could see, in the battery, and on inquiry I learned the fuses were made of wood at Memphis, and were not considered by the officers at all trustworthy. Powder is so scarce that all salutes are interdicted, except to the Governor of the State. In the two camps there were, I was informed, about 4,000 men. My eyesight, as far as I went, confirmed me of the existence of some 1,800, but I did not visit all the outlying tents. On landing the band had played "God Save the Queen" and "Dixie's Land;" on returning we had the "Marseillaise" and the National Anthem of the Southern Confederation, and, by way of parenthasis, it may be added, if you do not already know the fact, that "Dixie's Land" is a synonym for Heaven. It appears that there was once a good planter, named "Dixie," who died at some period unknown, to the intense grief of his animated property. They found expression for their sorrow in song, and consoled themselves by clamoring in verse for their removal to the land to which Dixie had departed, and where probably the revered spirit would be greatly surprised to find himself in their company. Whether they were ill-treated after he died, and thus had reason to deplore his removal, or merely desired Heaven in the abstract, nothing known enables me to assert. But Dixie's Land is now generally taken to mean the seceded States, where Mr. Dixie certainly is not at this present writing. The song and air are the composition of the organized African Association, for the advancement of music and their own profit, which sings in New-York, and it may be as well to add, that in all my tour in the South, I heard little melody from lips black or white, and only once heard negroes singing in the fields.

Several sick men were put on board the steamer, and were laid on mattresses on deck. I spoke to them, and found they were nearly all suffering from diarrhœa, and that they had had no medical attendance in camp. All the doctors want to fight, and the medical service of the Tennessee troops is very defective. As I was going down the river I had some interesting conversation with Gen. CLARK, who commands about 5,000 troops of the Confederate States, at present quartered in two camps at Tennessee, on these points. He told me the commissariat and the medical service had given him the greatest annoyance, and confessed some desertions and courts-martial had occurred. Guard-mounting and its accessory duties were performed in a most slovenly manner, and the German troops from the Southern parts were particularly disorderly. It was late in the afternoon when I reached Memphis. I may mention, *obiter*, that the captain of the steamer, talking of arms, gave me a notion of the sense of security he felt on board his vessel. From under his pillow he pulled one of his two Derringer pistols, and out of his clothes press he produced a long, heavy rifle and a double gun, which was, he said, capital with ball and buckshot.

JUNE 19.—Up at 3 A. M., to get ready for the train at 5, which will take me out of Dixie's Land to Cairo. If the owners of the old hostelries in the Egyptian city were at all like their Tennesseean fellow-craftsmen in the upstart institution which takes its name, I wonder how HERODOTUS managed to pay his way. My sable attendant quite entered into our feelings, and was rewarded accordingly. At 5 A. M., covered with dust, contracted in a drive through streets which seem "paved with waves of mud," to use the phrase of a Hibernian gentleman connected with the luggage department of the omnibus, "only the mud was all dust," to use my own, I started in the cars along with some Confederate officers and several bottles of whisky, which at that early hour was considered by my unknown companions as a highly efficient prophylactic against the morning dews, but it appeared that these dews are of such a deadly character that, in order to guard against their effects, one must become dead drunk. The same remedy, I am assured, is sovereign against rattlesnake bites. I can assure the friends of those gentlemen that they were amply fortified against any amount of dew or rattlesnake poison before they got to the end of their whisky, so great was the supply. By the Memphis papers, it seems as if that institution of blood prevailed there as in New-Orleans, for I read in my papers as I went along of two murders and one shooting as the incidents of the previous day, contributed by "the local." To contrast with this low state of social existence there must be a high condition of moral feeling, for the journal I was reading contained a very elaborate article to show the wickedness of any one paying his debts, and of any State acknowledging its liabilities, which would constitute an individual *vade mecum* for Basinghall-street. At Humboldt there was what is called a change of cars—a process that all the philosophy of the Baron could not have enabled him to endure without some loss of temper, for there was a whole Kosmos of Southern patriotism assembled at the station, burning with the fires of liberty, and bent on going to the camp at Union City, forty-six miles away, where the Confederate forces of Tennessee, aided by Mississippi regiments, are out under the greenwood tree. Their force was irresistible, particularly as there were numbers of relentless citizenesses—what the American papers call "quite a crowd"—as the advanced guard of the invading army. While the original occupants were being compressed or expelled by crinoline—that all absording, defensive and aggressive article of feminine war reigns here in wide-spread, iron-bound circles—I took refuge on the platform, where I made in an involuntary way, a good many acquaintances in this sort: "Sir, my name is Jones—Judge Jones, of Pumpkin County. I am happy to know you, Sir." We shake hands effectionately. "Colonel," (Jones' *loquitur*) "allow me to introduce you to my friend Mr. Scribble! Colonel Maggs, Mr. Scribble." The Colonel shakes hands, and immediately darts off to a circle of his friends, whom he introduces, and they each introduce some one else to me, and, finally, I am introduced to the engine-driver, who is really an acquintance of value, for he is good enough to give me a seat on his engine, and the bell tolls, the steam trumpet bellows, and we move from the station an hour behind time, and with twice the number of passengers the cars were meant to contain. Our engineer did his best to overcome his difficulties, and we rushed rapidly, if not steadily, through a wilderness of forest and tangled brakes, through which the rail, without the smallest justification, performed curves and twists, indicative of a desire on the part of the engineer to consume the greatest amount of rail on the shortest extent of line. My companion was a very intelligent Southern gentleman, formerly editor of a newspaper. We talked of the crime of the country, of the brutal shootings and stabbings which disgraced it. He admitted their existence with regret, but he could advise and suggest no remedy. "The rowdies have rushed in upon us, so that we can't master them." "Is the law powerless?" "Well, Sir, you see these men got hold of those who should administer the law, or they are too powerful or too reckless to be kept down." "That is a reign of terror—of mob-ruffianism?" "It don't hurt respectable people much; but I agree with you it must be put down." "When,—how?" "Well, Sir, when things are settled, we'll just take the law into our hands. Not a man shall have a vote unless he's American-born, and, by degrees, we'll get rid of these men who disgrace us." "Are not many of your regiments composed of Germans and Irish—of foreigners, in fact?" "Yes, Sir." I did not suggest to him the thought which rose in my mind, that these gentlemen, if successful, would be very little inclined to abandon their rights while they had arms in their hands; but it occurred to me as well that this would be rather a poor reward for the men who were engaged in establishing the Southern Confederacy. The attempt may fail, but assuredly I have heard it expressed too often to doubt that there is a determination on the part of the leaders in the movement to take away the suffrage from the men whom they do not scruple to employ in fighting their battles. If they cut the throats of the enemy they will stifle their own sweet voices at the same time, or soon aftewards—a capital recompense to their emigrant soldiers!

The portion of Tennessee traversed by the Railroad is not very attractive, for it is nearly uncleared. In the sparse clearings were fields of Indian corn, growing amid blackened stumps of trees and rude log shanties, and the white population which looked out upon us was poorly housed at least, if not badly clad. At last we reached Corinth. It would have been scarcely recognizable by Mummius—even if he had ruined his old handiwork over again. This proudly-named spot consisted, apparently, of a grog-shop in wood, and three shanties of a similar material, with out-offices to match, and the Acro-Corinth was a grocery-store, of which the proprietors had no doubt gone to the wars, as it was shut up, and their names were suspiciously Milesian. But, if Corinth was not imposing, Troy, which we reached after a long run through a forest of virgin timber, was still simpler in architectnre and general design. It was too new for "*Troja fuit*," and the general "fixins" would scarcely authorize one to say to hope *Troja fuerit*.

The Dardanian Towers were represented by a timber house, and Helen the Second—whom we may take on this occasion to have been stimulated by an old lady smoking a pipe, whom I saw in the verandah—could have set them on fire much more readily than did her interesting prototype ignite the city of Priam. The rest of the place, and of the inhabitants, as I saw it and them, might be considered as an agglomerate of three or four sheds, a few log huts, a saw-mill, and some 20 negroes sitting on a log and looking at the train. From Troy the road led to a cypress swamp, over which the engines bustled, rattled, tumbled and hopped at a perilous rate along a high trestlework, and at last we came to "Union City," which seemed to be formed by great aggregate meetings of discontented shavings which had been whirled into heaps out of the forest hard-by. But here was the camp of the Confederates, which so many of our fellow-passengers were coming out into the wilderness to see. Their white tents and plank huts gleamed out through the green of oak and elm, and hundreds of men came out to the platform to greet their friends, and to inquire for baskets, boxes and hampers, which put me in mind of the Quartermaster's store at Balaklava. We have all heard of the unhappy medical officer who exhausted his resources to get up a large chest from that store to the camp, and who on opening it, in the hope of finding inside the articles he was most in need of, discovered that it contained an elegant assortment of wooden legs; but he could not have been so much disgusted as a youthful warrior here who was handed a wicker-covered jar from the luggage van, which he "tapped" on the spot, expecting to find it full of Bourbon whisky, or something equally good. He raised the ponderous vessel aloft and took a long pull, to the envy of his comrades, and then spirting out the fluid with a hideous face exclaimed, "d——, &c. Why, if the old woman has not sent me syrup!" Evidently no joke, for the crowd around him never laughed and quietly dispersed. It was fully two hours before the train got away from the camp, leaving a vast quantity of good things and many ladies, who had come on in the excursion train behind them. There were about 6,000 men there it is said,—rude, big, rough fellows, with sprinklings of odd companions, composed of gentlemen of fortune exclusively. The soldiers, who are only entitled to the name in virtue of their carrying arms, their duty, and possibly their fighting qualities, lay under the trees playing cards, cooking, smoking, or reading the papers; but the camp was guarded by sentries, some of whom carried their firelocks under their arms like umbrellas, others by the muzzle, with the butt over the shoulder; one, for ease, had stuck his, with the bayonet in the ground, upright before him; others laid their arms against the trees, and preferred a sitting to an upright posture. In front of one camp there were two brass field-pieces, seemingly in good order. Many of the men had sporting rifles or plain muskets. There were several boys of fifteen and sixteen years of age among the men, who could scarcely carry their arms for a long day's march; but the Tennessee and Mississippi infantry were generally the materials of good soldiers. The camps were not regularly pitched, with one exception; the tents were too close together; the water is bad, and the result was that a good deal of measles, fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery prevailed. One man who came on the train was a specimen of many of the classes which fill the ranks—a tall, very muscular, handsome man, with a hunter's eye, about 35 years of age, brawny-shouldered, brown-faced, black-bearded, hairy-handed; he had once owned 110 negroes—equal, say, to £20,000—but he had been a patriot, a lover of freedom, a Filibuster. First he had gone off with LOPEZ to Cuba, where he was taken, put in prison, and included among the number who received grace; next he had gone off with WALKER to Nicaragua, but in his last expedition he fell into the hands of the enemy, and was only restored to liberty by the British officer who was afterwards assaulted in New-Orleans for the part he took in the affair. These little adventures had reduced his stock to five negroes, and to defend them he took up arms, and he looked like one who could use them. When he came from Nicaragua he weighed only 110 pounds, now he was over 200 pounds—a splendid *bête fauve*; and, without wishing him harm, may I be permitted to congratulate American society on its chance of getting rid of a considerable number of those of whom he is a representative man. We learned incidentally that the district wherein these troops are quartered was distinguished by its attachment to the Union. By its last vote Tennessee proved that there are at least 40,000 voters in the State who are attached to the United States Government. At Columbus the passengers were transferred to a steamer, which in an hour and a half made its way against the stream of the Mississippi to Cairo. There, in the clear light of a Summer's eve, were floating the Stars and Stripes—the first time I had seen the flag, with the exception of a glimpse at it at Fort Pickens, for two months. Cairo is in Illinois, on the spur of land which is formed by the junction of the Ohio River with the Mississippi, and its name is probably well known to certain speculators in England who believed in the fortunes of a place so appropriately named and situated. Here is the camp of Illinois troops, under Gen. PRENTISS, which watches the shores of the Missouri on the one hand, and of Kentucky on the other. Of them, and of what may be interesting to readers in England, I shall speak in my next letter. I find there is a general expression of satisfaction at the sentiments expressed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the speech which has just been made known here, and that the animosity excited by what a portion of the American Press called the hostility of the Foreign Minister to the United States, has been considerably abated, although much has been done to fan the anger of the people into a flame, because England has acknowledged the Confederate States have *limited* belligerent rights

THE COMMENT OF THE TIMES ON THE LETTER.

From the Times, July 9.

Our Special Correspondent has made good use of his time in the Confederate States Without effort, and merely by giving the results of his quick observation, he has drawn for us a picture of the Secessionists in their military capacity, which is as interesting as anything that OLMSTED has depicted of their ordinary life. It is the tendency of the world to give a man credit for only one order of talents If he is a man of taste, he cannot be a man of business; if he be persevering and methodical, he must be humdrum, without a spark of genius. But the most dangerous quality he can have is to be brilliant and entertaining, for then everybody will agree that he cannot be profound and far-sighted, a calm thinker, and so forth. The value of Lord MACAULAY'S History is secretly doubted by a great many worthy people, on no other grounds than that they actually found a pleasure in reading it. Let a traveler fill his pages with second-hand statistics, or discuss the future of textile manufactures at intolerable length, and he will at once obtain a sort of reputation. We all feel convinced that he has thought deeply, and that though we have skipped the last twenty pages, they must be of the utmost importance to humanity. This heavy respectability will never be attained by our letters from America. Every one reads them through, finds them interesting, and is glad when a fresh one appears. But they give, it seems to us, the strongest proof that real instruction need not be conveyed in the form of a blue-book. Our correspondent does not append returns of the acres sown with corn or cotton; he does not express decimally the proportion of men armed with the rifle or the smooth-bore musket; but the result of reading his letters is that we all now have a considerable knowledge of the Southern politicians and people as they show themselves under the excitement of revolution; that we perceive what the Southern levies are like—at least, in the remoter districts; that we can estimate the chances of a collision, or the chances of success in it; that, in fact, there is a flood of light thrown on the situation of affairs at every spot from which one of these letters is dated It has been our task to read whole quires of correspondence, public and private, in writing or in print, from America, and we must say that almost the only letters which give us any real knowledge how things are going on are these.

There is a feature of the war very remarkable. It is one for which we might have been prepared, not only by a consideration of the nature of the country, but by the history of past contests It is the damp which falls on military ardor, and the hampering which besets strategical plans, owing to the great extent of the country and the thinness of the population. This produces a remissness of discipline and a neglect of all known rules, which sometimes border on the ludicrous. The old European notions of a march from point to point are plainly quite unsuitable to America. The American generally is not a walking personage. The only exercise he takes is sometimes to go out shooting. If he has half a mile to go he will drive if he can possibly afford it. These habits seem to reign as usual among the recruits both of the Confederate States and of the Union. They take "the cars" on every possible occasion, and the other day a regiment of Northerners was actually brought under fire by special train. But even "railroad facilities," though plentiful enough in the States, do not exist at every spot. The levies of the Two Republics have to perform part of the journeys on foot, and here the difficulties of carrying on war become apparent. Virginia, or at least that part of it which lies close on the Potomac, may be clear enough for military purposes, but in the Western regions, at Cairo, Nature forbids brilliant campaigning. The roads are cut through the forest, or are a mere track along the plain, intended rather to indicate the direction than to ease the journey. Requisitions are useless where there is not a house for miles; money even loses its power where there are no sellers, and nothing to be sold. Either party has only to burn down the few log huts which make up some western "Venice" or "Persepolis," and to withdraw the few families were accustomed to maintain themselves by aiding the traffic of the district, and the advancing corps finds itself in a wilderness without an inhabitant. European armiss are often said not to be efficient until they are entirely independent of any organization but their own. Yet, even a European army requires much human assistance, and can march more rapidly, live more easily; and fight with a better courage in a land where there is a population induced to do its bidding either by affection or fear. We can hardly conceive any situation more dreary than that of a young recruit, with all his duties to learn, and with very indifferent officers to teach them, set down in camp at the outskirts of civilization, and knowing that in the campaign he will have to struggle not only with an enemy, but with the ills of want and solitude. No wonder that it is difficult to get these men to submit to strict and minute discipline. They are not only not regular soldiers, but they are not engaged in a regular campaign. An Old World General, with his military map and his various colored pins, would be puzzled to move troops with order and regularity on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri. So the sentinels sit while on duty, and carry their rifles like umbrellas, and commit many other faults which strike eyes accustomed to European armies. But they will fight well enough if ever they meet the enemy. Their commanders know that they have come a long way, and have a long way to go, and that as the seat of war is not a Belgium or a Lombardy, so it is better to be content with a race of rough, hardy warriors.

The animosity of the Secessionists against the North seems as strong as ever; nor, strange to say, has the expectation of a successful attack on the Northern territory quite vanished. There are Generals who still encourage their men with the notion of a march on Washington, and there is a regiment which has prepared a coffin for "ABE LINCOLN," and vows to bring him back in it. This, at first sight, seems to be mere empty boasting; but we must remember that the people of the Southwestern States, which furnish the Army of Gen. PILLOW, are simple and savage to a degree which few Englishmen can conceive. No people are more shut out from the world. Living in a secluded part of the Union, often at great distances from one another, seeing few strangers despising the alert and quick-witted, but, as they consider, knavish Yankee, who comes among them to trade—reading little, if at all, and spending all the time they can spare in conviviality with the first comer, they are accustomed to form opinions hardly more enlightened than those of the negroes they rule. Although the people of the older and more civilized Slave States no doubt view the dangers of the contest justly, yet we can well believe that among the Western people there are many who still fancy that they have only to show themselves to make every Northerner fly before them. This feeling cannot but be increased among such a race by the apparent inactivity of the National troops. Gen. SCOTT seems to be initiating somewhat the plan of action of Lord CLYDE in India, and to delay striking a blow from a belief that every week that passes strengthens his own Army and weakens that of the Confederates. But this policy may be carried too far, if it gives time to the enemy to prepare for another campaign, and confirms him in the good opinion he has of himself.

THE WISDOM OF DELAY

From the London Times.

It would be wrong to say that the war is not being actively prosecuted. Although we have not to report any important event, yet the National troops are evidently led by energetic commanders. Gen. SCOTT is censured by the more restless spirits for his slow and cautious system of tactics; but a brilliant Napoleonic march and occupation of a hostile capital are feats which can only be accomplished by a disciplined army or against a most contemptible foe. Now, Gen. SCOTT has neither trained soldiers under him, nor is he marching against Mexicans. His army is formed, doubtless, of good material, and in a few months his recruits may be turned into excellent soldiers;

but at present they are neither soldiers, nor, what is worse, have they soldiers to command them. Ludicrous stories are told of the incapacity of the National officers, numbers of whom are mere party politicians, who have received Colonelcies, and even Generalships, instead of being appointed Postmasters and Collectors. Even the men highest in command, like Gen. BANKS, have no special training; and though they may, like Roman patricians, be able to turn from their farms to give advice to their clients one day, and to command the legions the next, they have as yet given no proofs of such versatility, and their genius is distrusted exceedingly by their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. SCOTT himself. This veteran officer, whose abilities are justly appreciated by his countrymen, is described as much annoyed and hampered by the subordinates who are forced upon him; and this, coupled with the rawness of his army, has induced him to insist on slow and well-considered movements. It is said that he has had more than one dispute with members of the President's Cabinet, who are desirous that he should practise a more dashing style of warfare. On one occasion the General met the Cabinet, and, being urged to march at once on Richmond, declared that he would rather resign his command than forfeit his reputation, and thus only did he succeed in silencing his critics.

The formidable preparations of the Southerners are believed also to have much to do with the cautious policy of their adversary. We notice that the New-York papers have given up asserting that the army of the Confederate States in Virginia consists of only a few starving bands, quarreling among themselves, and likely to melt away at the approach of an enemy. The tendency now is rather to speak of them as very strong in numbers, and the "sensation paragraphs" are again threatening Washington with an assault of the whole Confederate army. It is even thought necessary to argue that if President DAVIS should attack Gen. SCOTT he will certainly be defeated. Our own opinion is that the Southern Army is not only inferior in numbers, but in every kind of warlike material, with the exception of cannon, which report says it is amply supplied with. Delay, however, benefits the Confederates as much as their opponents, and, with able officers to command them, they are, no doubt, preparing for a struggle which, however young soldiers or civilians may make light of it, is looked upon seriously enough by an old campaigner like SCOTT.

Free Labor in the French Colonies.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following letter from the Emperor to the Minister of the Marine and the Colonies:

FONTAINEBLEAU, July 1, 1861.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: Since the emancipation of the slaves our colonies have sought to procure laborers on the coasts of Africa by way of repurchase, and by means of contracts assuring to the negroes a salary for the work which they execute. These engagements are made for five or seven years, after which the laborers are sent back to their country gratuitously, unless they prefer to settle in the colony; and, in that case, are permitted to reside on the same terms as the other inhabitants. This mode of recruitment, it must be admitted, differs completely from the Slave-trade; in fact, while the latter had for its origin and object Slavery, the former, on the contrary leads to Liberty. The negro slave as soon as he is engaged as a laborer is free, and is not under any other obligations than those which result from his contract.

Nevertheless, doubts have been raised as to the consequences which these engagements may have on the African populations. It has been asked whether the price of repurchase did not constitute a premium on Slavery. As far back as 1859 I ordered the cessation of all recruiting on the eastern coast of Africa, where it had caused inconveniences; since then I have prescribed the restriction of operations of this sort on the western coast. Lastly, I have desired that the questions raised by African emigration should be most carefully examined. To-day I sign a treaty with the Queen of Great Britain, by which her Britannic Majesty consents to authorize in the provinces of India submitted to her Crown the engagement of laborers for our colonies on the same terms as those observed for the English colonies.

We ought then to find in India, in the French possessions in Africa, and in the countries in which Slavery is proscribed, all the free laborers we have need of. In such circumstances I desire that the African recruitment, by way of repurchase, be completely abandoned by French commerce from the day when the treaty concluded with Her Britannic Majesty shall begin to receive its execution, and through its whole duration. If that treaty should cease to exist, it could only be in virtue of an express authorization to this recruitment, and if it were recognized as indispensable and without inconveniences, could be resumed.

You will be good enough, then, to take the necessary measures for giving effect to this decision from July 1, 1862, and for prohibiting in our colonies the introduction of negroes recruited on the Coast of Africa subsequently to that epoch.

NAPOLEON.

LAW REPORTS.

Mandamus Against the Supervisors—What are County Charges?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel J. A. H. Hasbrouck vs. *The Supervisors of New-York.*—This was an application for a mandamus to the Board of Supervisors, directing them to audit and allow certain claims and accounts against the County of New-York, which he has presented to them and which they have rejected. These bills amount together to about $1,400, for various articles of stationery, for printing and binding done for different Departments of the Government, mainly connected with the Courts. Among there are bills for printing calendars for the Supreme Court, and for printing and stationery furnished the County Clerk; for printing indictments, subpœnas, and other necessary blanks, for the District Attorney's office; for binding docket of judgments and calendars, and printing declarations of intentions, and other papers, for the Court of Common Pleas; for stationery, &c., furnished to the Clerk of the Superior Court, and for printing blank convictions, and copies of sentences, and other matters, for the Court of Sessions. These accounts also contained a few charges for stationery, such as wafers, rubber bands and pens, amounting in all to a very small sum, and were furnished during the year 1859. In all cases the accounts are certified by the clerks of the courts for which the work was done—for the District Attorney's office is certified to by the Assistant District Attorney.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors of 1859, to whom these bills were submitted, neglected to make any report thereon. In 1860, copies of the accounts, duly certified, were again submitted to the Board of Supervisors for that year, and on the last day of that year the Committee reported a resolution, which was adopted by the Board, rejecting the accounts because they were not not a legal charge against the County.

The reason given by the Committee in their report for the adoption of their resolution was, that an examination of the relator's books would have shown him that these articles had been supplied to the clerks for their own private use, and not to the county.

By the Court.—INGRAHAM, J.—The first ground on which the respondents oppose this application is, that no requisition was made upon the Board of Supervisors before these articles were furnished, as required by an ordinance of the respondents, which contained a section as follows:

"No payment shall be made for bills incurred by any Court or County officer in the purchase of supplies, unless a requisition, duly specifying the several items, shall have been made to the Board of Supervisors previous to the purchase, &c."

It may well be doubted whether printing of calendars for Courts, or blank indictments for the Courts and District-Attorney, can be included under the term of "purchase of supplies," or whether the doing of work for such purposes can be called a purchase of articles as stated therein; and if not, then there was no necessity for such a requisition.

But the principal question in regard to this resolution or ordinance is, whether the Board of Supervisors can make such a regulation in regard to expenses which are by law made a county charge.

That in many instances, it would create trouble to the Courts and delay in the proceedings of the Courts is apparent, and such difficulties have in some instances heretofore been experienced. The calendars of the Courts are not ready for printing until three or four days before the sitting of the Court, and often the Board does not meet during that time; and on one or more occasions the calendars have not been prepared for some time after the commencement of the court.

The Revised Statutes (5th ed., 3d vol., p. 902) makes all expenses necessarily incurred by any County Officer in executing the duties of his office, in cases in which no specific compensation therefor is provided by law, a county charge (section 3;) and by section 10 all such accounts shall be audited by the Board. In such cases I doubt the authority of the Board, by any resolution or ordinance, to make anything a prerequisite to their performing the duty of auditing the accounts.

The statute creates the liability and imposes on the head of the office the duty of ascertaining the necessity of the expenditure, and in cases relating to the public business such necessity is not to be judged of by the Board, but by the officer or Court who directs the work to be done.

The resolution was no doubt passed with good motives, and I will operate to prevent improper expenditures in cases where it can be made operative; but I do not think it can be used to avoid the payment of expenses necessarily incurred in the advisaries of the Courts, which by law are made a County charge. In such cases, if properly ordered, it is the duty of the Board of Supervisors to audit the same, whether a previous requisition has been made therefor or not.

I do not, in these remarks, refer to the purchase of articles which the Board of Supervisors have permitted officers to procure, at public expense, for the convenience of their business, or to any charges for articles so used, which are not by statute expressly made a County charge. In regard to such accounts, the ordinance is proper and legal, and may be enforced. Of these items there are so few in the bills which form the subject matter of this application that any further opinion on that question is unnecessary.

It is contended that the power to pass such an ordinance was conferred by the act of 1857, p. 285, vol. 2.

There is nothing contained in that act applicable to this matter except the 5th and 7th sections.

The first prohibits the payment of money, unless an appropriation had been previously made for the purpose, and the other provides that no payment beyond legal claims shall be allowed by the Board. Neither of these relieved the Board of Supervisors from the duty of auditing the account, or justify the passage of the ordinance referred to. After the account of the claimant is audited, these provisions may furnish good reason why a claim should not be paid, but are no excuse to relieve the Board from the other duty.

It is only after the account has been audited that the claimant can take measures to compel the payment, and it is then that the objection is to be made on the ground relied upon in either of these sections, if they are applicable. Whether any appropriation has been made or not, is not a material inquiry at the present time; nor was it necessary for the relator to show that such an appropriation had been made, in order to maintain this application.

I have already referred to the objection that the articles were furnished at the request of the clerks of the several offices, &c., who show no authority therefor.

The certificates of the County officers themselves, as to the necessity and the furnishing of the work, &c., must have been overlooked, for they are attached to all the accounts submitted to the Board.

The last objection is, that, inasmuch as the Board of Supervisors have rejected the whole account, the relators are remediless.

It might be said that in this case the Board did not audit the account and reject items in it, but refused to audit it because a requisition had not previously been made upon the Board.

The refusal to audit an account for a cause which cannot be sustained does not allow the application of the rule as stated by the respondent's counsel. This view disposes of this part of the case, even if there were cases which went so far as to uphold the position assumed by the respondent's counsel. But none of these cases that I have examined hold that the Board of Supervisors may reject the whole of an account without auditing or examining it.

In Brady *vs.* Supervisors, (2 Sand., 471, affirmed in 6 Seld., 260,) the only point applicable to this case held by the Court was that accounts for county charges should be audited by the Board of Supervisors, and could not be sued for by action.

In People *vs.* Supervisors (9 Wend., 508) it was merely held that, in auditing an account, they might reject items not sufficiently proven.

The People *vs.* Supervisors (12 Barb., 446) holds that the Board must act when a duty is imposed upon them, and if they do not a *mandamus* will be issued, but only to compel them to act.

In People *vs.* Supervisors of Fulton (14 Barb., 52) it was held that the writ should issue where the Board refuses to act, but not to control them as to the amount they should allow.

In Supervisors *vs.* Briggs (2 Denio, 26,) it was held, that a mandamus would not lie where the Board had made an allowance.

And the people *vs.* Supervisors of Livingston (26 Barb., 118,) it was held that it was the duty of the Board to audit an account, but the Court would not interfere with their decision as to the number of days allowed in the account.

From this examination of these cases, it will be seen that none of them hold that the Board of Supervisors may refuse to audit and examine an account, but only that when they do audit an account and reject some charges in it, the Court will not control their action.

The law provides for the action of the Board in a judicial character, as deciding between the claimant and the County; and, when proof is presented of the propriety of the claim, it also contemplates a fair decision upon the accounts thus presented. When this is done, and items are honestly rejected, the Court does not interfere by issuing the writ of mandamus. But when the Board of Supervisors refuse to examine the accounts, for some cause other than errors in the account or want of proof as to the items, then the writ may be properly issued to compel the Board to proceed with an examination and auditing of the account.

Sufficient proof has been furnished in this case by the certificates of the County officers to call for the action of the Board of Supervisors; and, as the Board of Supervisors refused to audit the bills when so presented, the writ must be issued.

The application was accordingly granted, and the writ of mandamus allowed.

The Croton Reservoir Contract—A County Officer may be Surety for a Contractor.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Cowles, Stevens and Andrews, Referees.

John P. Cummings, et al, vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—The plaintiffs herein were contractors, and put in their bid for the contract for the grand reservoir in the Central Park, claiming that they were the lowest bidders. They further claimed that the bid of Walker, Fairchild & Co. was irregular, inasmuch as J. W. Allen, the Commissioner of Taxes, was one of the sureties, he being at the time a City officer, and, as claimed, ineligible to stand in relation of surety to a contractor. The cause was, in 1859, referred to the above-named referees to hear and determine. The plaintiffs claimed damages in the sum of $150,000. The following is the report of the referees:

First—That on the 25th day of June, 1857, and thereafter for ten days, the Croton Aqueduct Board of the City of New-York, in the manner required by law, published an advertisement for sealed bids or proposals for the construction of the embankments of the new grand reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct; and that on the 14th day of August, 1857, and thereafter for ten days, the said Board published a new advertisement, in the manner required by law, for the same purpose, and said advertisements were in all respects regular and in conformity with laws and ordinances of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Second—That before the 26th day of August, 1857, and in due time, the plaintiffs presented to the said Croton Aqueduct Board a sealed proposal or bid for the construction of the work aforesaid, with a contract or agreement, statement, affidavits, bond and specifications annexed; which proposal or bid, and the accompanying papers were in proper form, and in all respects complied with the requirements of the advertisements and of law, and of the ordinances of the City, and the manner of presentation thereof was in all respects regular.

Third—That there were many other bills, but that of the plaintiffs was the lowest except two others, one the bid of Dinsmore, Wood & Co., and the other the bid of Fairchild, Walker & Co.

Fourth—That the said Croton Aqueduct Board opened all these bids in due form on the 26th day of August, 1857. That they rejected fourteen of them for various informalities, and among these they properly rejected the bid of Dinsmore, Wood & Co., which was defective, but they did not reject the bid of the plaintiffs, nor that of Fairchild, Walker & Co.

Fifth—That one of the two sureties upon the bond offered by Fairchild, Walker & Co., was J. W. Allen, who was then a Tax Commissioner and a County officer of the County of New-York, appointed according to statute.

Sixth—That immediately before and immediately after the award of the contract, and at divers times since, the plaintiffs claimed and gave notice to the said Croton Aqueduct Board and the defendants that the bid of Fairchild, Walker & Co. was fatally defective, because Mr. Allen was one of the sureties; and likewise so claimed and gave notice that they (the plaintiffs) were entitled to the award of the contract, and demanded from said Croton Board, and from the defendants, the award thereof to them, and tendered to the said Board and to the defendants their services, both personally and in writing, and offered to sign and execute all necessary papers, and to do everything necessary to complete, carry out and execute the contract, and awarded it to Fairchild, Walker & Co., who entered into the contract, and have since carried it out, and nearly completed the work.

Seventh—That the said Croton Aqueduct Board decided that the bid of Fairchild, Walker & Co was the lowest bid, and that it was in due form, and as such awarded to them the contract under said advertisement, and the said contract was confirmed by the defendants, and actually entered into and performed by said Fairchild, Walker & Co. And we do further find and report, as conclusions of law:

First—That J.W. Allen was a County and not a City officer.

Second—That the statutory provisions contained in section 28 of the Charter of 1857, does not inhibit a City officer from becoming a surety for the principal proposing a contract of the character of the one in question.

Third—That in case the plaintiffs had been in fact the lowest bidders, and so entitled to have the proposals accepted by the Croton Acqueduct Board, and such Board had neglected to award to them the contracts, still the defendants would not have been legally liable in this suit for such neglect.

Fourth—That the complaint herein should be dismissed with costs.

Justification of Sureties on Appeal—Firm Liabilities.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Daly.

Nowry vs. *Samuel Lord.*—In 1859 the plaintiff obtained a judgment against the defendant, who is one of the firm of Lord & Taylor, from which judgment the defendant appealed to the General Term of this Court, where the judgment was affirmed. He now takes an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and offers his copartners as sureties, who execute the undertaking on appeal. The sureties only presented themselves for justification, when the plaintiff's counsel proposed to examine them as to the liabilities of the firm of Lord & Taylor, both as to its actual and contingent indebtedness. To this the counsel for the defendant objected. The Court, after a long discussion of the subject by counsel, decided that a party could not inquire into the liabilities of a firm doing business, nor could a member of the firm be compelled to disclose the amount of their firm indebtedness, either actual or contingent; that a justification to the effect that the sureties were worth individually double the amount of the judgment, over and above liabilities, was sufficient. The counsel for the plaintiff, however, suggested to the Court, that in the event of the insolvency of the firm, not only would the copartnership property be liable, but the individual estate of each member of the firm might be swept away, and prevent the payment of the judgment.

H. H. Morange for plaintiff; W. R. Stafford, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*English* vs. *Franke et al.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Ross vs. *Throckmorton.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Tyler vs. *Lyon.*—Motion for receiver granted. Referred to John T. Hoffman. Injunction granted.

Smith vs. *Smith.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Taylor vs. *Taylor.*—Evidence must be submitted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.......JULY 24, 1861.

$22,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Reg	88	20	Erie Railroad	25¾
6,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Coup	88	600	do	26
6,000	do	88¼	100	do	26¼
3,000	U. S. 5s,'74, Coup	80	50	do.........b30	26⅜
8,500	Treas. 12 ℘ c. Nts.	102	100	do	26⅜
1,000	Treas. 6℘c. 2 Year	98⅞	100	do	26⅜
2,200	do	98½	50	Hud. Riv. R.	36
3,000	Kentucky St. 6s	77	150	do	35¾
2,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	43¾	50	Harlem Railroad	11¾
8,000	do	43¼	100	Harlem R. Pref	27
15,000	do	43	200	do	27¼
10,000	Va. State 6s	49	200	do	27⅛
5,000	do.........s7	48¾	70	Del., L. & Wes. R.	70
6,000	do.........c	49½	100	Reading Railroad	37¾
5,000	N. C. State 6s	59½	400	do	37
8,000	do	59¾	100	do.........bnw	37
2,000	Mo. State 6s	42¾	100	Mich. Central R.s10	44
20,000	do	43	100	do	45
37,000	do	43¼	100	do	44¾
3,000	do.........b20	43⅜	100	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	14¾
5,000	do.........b30	43⅜	300	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	31
3,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	49½	250	do	30⅞
1,000	do	49	50	do	30¾
16,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	57	100	do.........b10	30⅞
3,000	do.........s15	56¼	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65⅛
2,000	Cal. State 7s	77	350	do	66
2,000	Brook. C. W. L'n.	99½	200	do.........s10	65⅛
7,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	55	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	9
2,000	E.R.Conv't.Bs.'71	55	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	63
6,000	E.R.Conv't.Bs.'62	55	50	do.........s30	63
1,000	LaC.&M.L.Gr.Bs	12	100	do.........s20	63¼
1,000	Ch.&N.W.S.F.Bs	84	400	do	63⅜
15	Metropolitan Bank.	90½	150	do	63⅜
33	do	90	175	Clev. & Tol. R.	29⅛
10	Del.&Hud.CanalCo.	86	1350	do	29⅜
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	72½	230	do	30
125	do	73	100	do.........s7	29¾
50	do	73¼	200	do.........s30	29⅞
585	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	76½	150	do.........s7	29⅜
50	do.........b30	76½	200	do.........b30	30
50	do.........snwk	76¼	250	Chic. & Rock I. R.	43
200	do.........s60	76	395	do	42½
100	do.........b30	76⅝	80	do	42⅜
250	do.........s10	76½	50	do.........b10	42⅜
100	do	76¾	100	do	42⅜
15	Panama Railroad	109½	100	do.........s60	42⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s,'81,Reg.	88½	32	Hud. Riv. Railroad	35¾
3,800	Trea. 6℘c. 2 Year	98½	200	Harlem R. Pref	27⅛
1,000	Trea. 12 ℘ c. Nts.	101⅞	200	do	27¼
5,000	do	102	200	do.........s30	27
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43	100	Reading Railroad	36⅞
2,000	California St. 7s	76½	65	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	14
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	49	25	Mich.So.&N.I.G.Stk	30
5,000	do.........s14	48½	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64¾
10,000	Missouri State 6s	43⅝	250	Galena and Chi. R.	63
12,000	do	43⅓	100	do.........s60	62⅞
20,000	do.........s60	42¾	100	do.........s10	62¾
2,000	Del.L.&W.R.1stM	96	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	29
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90½	200	do	28¾
1,000	Clev.&Tol.S.F.Bs	73½	600	do	28⅞
500	N. Y. Cen R. R.	76½	100	do.........s15	28⅜
100	do.........s60	76	50	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	41⅞
100	do	76⅜	50	do.........b10	41⅞
550	do	76¼	100	do	41¾
33	Erie Railroad	26	20	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	61
100	do.........s30	25¼			

WEDNESDAY, July 24—P. M.

There was another firm and active market for State and Railway Stocks this forenoon, and generally at advancing prices. The whole recovery since Monday's breakdown is now equal to 3 ℘ cent., and in the absence of adverse news for the next day or two, the chances appear to be that the market will recover from the whole effect of the Army rumors of Monday by the close of the week. The Street has been remarkably free from sensation dispatches to-day, up to the hour of this report, (4 P. M.,) and although an effort appeared to be made at the Second Board to create the impression that bad news from Washington or some other quarter was impending, the market proved too strong to yield materially to vague and mysterious rumor, and on the Street the quotations for New-York Central and other Railway Shares were nearly or quite equal to the best sales of the day. The advance in most of the Western shares since yesterday is 1@1½ ℘ cent., and on New-York and Erie ½@1 ℘ cent. On the State Stocks, the average sales of the day are 1@1½ ℘ cent. better than yesterday, and Governments ½ ℘ cent. up. A large business was done in Tennessees, Missouris, and Virginias, at full rates. The last named continue scarce for cash delivery, while Missouris improve on the prospect of a new State Government to be ordained by the Convention of the people now in session at Jefferson City, in place of Gov. CLAIBORNE JACKSON and his confederates, who have fled the State. The Convention is understood to be strongly loyal to the National Union. New-York Central opened at 76½ ℘ cent., sold up to 76⅞@77, then fell off to 76½@⅝ between the Boards; sold at 76½@¾ at the Second Board, and closed 76⅞ ℘ cent. on the Street late in the afternoon. The other Stocks left off about as follows—the general market steady:

Governments, 1881	88½	Galena	63½
Missouris	43⅝	Rock Island	42
Tennessees	43	Illinois Central	65
New-York Central	76⅞	Michigan Central	44
Panama	110	Michigan Guaranteed	30¾
Pacific	73¼	Michigan Southern	14¼
Erie	26	Toledo	28¾
Hudson	35½	Reading	36⅞
Harlem Preferred	27¼	Quincy	61

The bidding quotations of the Bank Stocks to-day were again advanced about 1 ℘ cent:

New-York	85	American Exchange	8
Merchants'	90	Hanover	70
Mechanics'	95	Metropolitan	90
Union	90	Market	90
America	100	Nassau	80
Phœnix	95	Shoe and Leather	85
National	84	Corn Exchange	75
State of New-York	75	Continental	70
Commerce	81	St. Nicholas	60
Mech. Bank. Association	80	Commonwealth	60
Broadway	120	Importers' & Traders'	82
Ocean	70	Park	93

In the Exchange market there is little or no movement since the Boston mail of yesterday. The rates on London, 107½@107⅞ ℘ cent., are fairly supported, but more on account of the indifference of the leading Bankers to draw against their balances on the other side in the present dull condition of the Money market here, than from any important demand for this week's mail. A further sum of $540,000 in English Gold, is announced as on the way by the *Arabia*. It is probable that another week will about wind up the importation of Gold, unless another unfavorable turn in the English harvest weather, should induce further heavy orders for American Grain. The day the *Arabia* sailed Wheat was quoted firm in consequence of wet weather. In the Money market to-day some further sums were lent to the Government at 6 ℘ cent. on 60-day Treasury Notes. A regular authority has been voted by Congress in the Loan Bill, to employ $20,000,000 of short-date Notes at 6 ℘ cent., independent of the other and more general negotiations under the Loan Bill. The provision is a convenient one for supplying the temporary wants of the Treasury and quite convenient to the Bankers and other Money lenders who find it desirable to place their balances with the Government temporarily at 6 ℘ cent. The amount thus lent since Monday is about $3,500,000; the applications after that day being wholly voluntary, as the wants of the Department are not especially pressing.

The business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for June was as follows:

	1861.	1860.
Received from coal	$215,161 20	$197,907 37
Received from merchandise	28,823 60	48,015 20
Received from travel, &c.	26,066 47	32,346 99
Total	$270,051 27	$278,269 56
Transportation, roadway, dumpage, renew'l fund, &c.	$136,825 46	$143,668 66
Net profit for the month	$139,225 81	$134,600 90
Previous six months	604,055 27	577,696 33
Profit for seven months	$740,281 08	$712,297 23

The accepted bids for the Connecticut State loan of $800,000 were as follows:

Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.
$5,000	105.	$7,200	103.
10,000	102.	5,000	101.65
25,000	101.52	20,000	101.26
20,000	101.19	20,000	101.11
20,000	101.04	35,000	101.02
9,000	101.01	20,700	101.
20,000	100.97	20,000	100.93
30,000	100.89	45,000	100.77
20,000	100.69	5,000	100.65
52,000	100.60	70,000	100.55
70,000	100.52	2,300	100.50
2,000	100.38	25,000	100.37
10,000	100.36	5,000	100.35
500	100.30	10,000	100.27
120,000	100.26	80,000	100.25
2,000	100.17	13,300	100.13

The whole bidding amounted to over $1,200,000. Of the amount awarded, $200,000 was to Messrs. G. S. ROBBINS & SON, of this City, at 100.11 to 100.93 ℘ cent.

The Home Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The Newark City Bank a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable Aug. 1.

The following is the business at the Sub-Treasury Office to-day:

Total Receipts	$592,868 09
Total Payments	333,464 70
Total Balance	7,626,840 49

The semi-annual dividend of the New-York State Bank, at Albany, payable Aug. 1, is 4 ℘ cent., not 3 ℘ cent., as heretofore mentioned.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote Currency and Specie to-day thus:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼	Georgia	25
New-York State	⅜	Mobile	20
East New-Jersey	¼	New-Orleans	15
West New-Jersey	⅜	Tennessee	25
Pennsylvania	1½@1¾	Ohio & S.Bk.of Indiana	⅞@1
Philadelphia	¼	Kentucky	2
Baltimore	⅜	Illinois and Wis	60@70
Virginia	15@20	Missouri	15@20
North Carolina	15@20	Michigan	1
S. Carolina	25	Canada	1½

SPECIE—SILVER.

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 08	English Silver	4 65@4 80
Five-franc Pieces	95	Species	1 06
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am QuarterDollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ℘ oz.	1 19

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old	5 ℘c. prem.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 24—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN lower; sales 70,000 bushels since yesterday; No. 1 at 31c. Other grains quiet and no sales. WHISKY nominal at 14c.@14½c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower—10c. on Corn, 11c. on Wheat to New York. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 191,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Monday, July 22.

FLOUR dull. No sales WHEAT. OATS dull; a small lot of stall sold at 32c., and 5,000 bush. do. damaged 28c. CORN in fair demand and steady; receipts large; sales 6,000 bush. at 40c. for damaged, 42c. for sound do. afloat. WHISKY—sales, 60 bbls., at 16c. *Received* by Central Railroad, for New-York, 3,282 bbls. Flour, 150 bags Wheat, 158 cases and 16 hhds. Tobacco, 373 bbls Highwines, 47 sacks Wool; for Boston and the East—150 bags Wheat, 671 bbls Flour, 130 sacks Wool. *Shipped*, by tows to New-York, July 22: 94,200 bush. Corn, 600 bush. Rye, 55,800 bush. Wheat, 2,900 bush. Feed.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 23.

FLOUR steady at $4 50 for fancy. WHEAT scarce and market firm; no sales. CORN steady; sales last night, 12,000 bush. Illinois at 34c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports* 65,00 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports* 1,044 bbls. Flour; 15,100 bushels Wheat; 60,800 bushels Corn; 62,00 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 23.

FLOUR declined 5c.@10c. WHEAT 2c. lower; sales 678 bush. No. 1, 63¼, No. 3 in store. CORN declined 1c.: sales at 23c. mixed in store. OATS steady. *Receipts*, 3,200 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bush. Wheat, 207,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*, 8,300 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bush. Wheat, 112,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS advanced ½c.; 4½c. on Corn and 5c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 24.

FLOUR quiet; sales 1,500 bbls. Extra Family, at $6@$6 25. WHEAT in demand; sales 4,000 bushels Red, at $1 15; White, at $1 20, in store. WHISKY, 16½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 24.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 18½; Morris Canal, 38, Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38; Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 66 bbls. of Ashes, 12,802 bbls. Flour, 419 bbls. Corn Meal, 112,297 bushels Wheat, 86,272 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Rye, 34,125 bushels Oats, 670 pkgs. Provisions, and 202 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 901 bbls. of all kinds.

BEESWAX—Small sales have been made of Western Yellow at 28c.@29c. ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet at previous prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 550 bags, chiefly at 14½c. ℘ ℔. Other kinds have been inactive.

COTTON—Continues inactive at previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Middling	15¾	15⅞	16	16¼
Middling Fair	16½	16¾	17	17¼

FISH—All descriptions have been in limited request, though prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active for State and Western Flour. The demand from shippers has been fair, but at rather easier prices; that from the home trade has been moderate. The supply is generally ample, though desirable lots of shipping brands of extra Ohio are not abundant. Sales, 13,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 95@$4 05, chiefly at $4; poor to choice extra State, at $4 15@$4 45, mainly at $4 20@$4 25; superfine Western at $3 90@$4; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 10@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 15@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 65@$4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$4 95 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$3 95@$4 05
Extra State	4 15@ 4 45
Superfine Western	3 90@ 4 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 10@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 15@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05@ 6 10
Fancy Genessee	4 50@ 4 65
Extra Genessee	4 70@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 70@ 6 75

Southern Flour is inactive at drooping figures. Sales 850 bbls. at $5 00@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including superfine at $3 70@$3 80, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 12½@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $2 50@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 90 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $3 for Fairfax Mills, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been very quiet at unchanged rates.

FRUIT—The demand has been good, chiefly for Raisins, at $2 25@$2 35 for Layer, and $1 35@$1 45 for Bunch, ℘ box; and for Currants, at 5¼c.@6c. ℘ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, mainly for export, at, however, irregular prices. The news by the *Arabia* was regarded as encouraging to holders, and these were not disposed to make any concessions to buyers; sales, 142,000 bushels, including White California, on private terms; Canada Club, part at 98c.: White Western at $1 20@$1 27; Amber do., (Winter,) part at $1 15; Red Western at $1 12@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1@$1 02, chiefly at $1 01; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 86c.@$1; Racine Spring at 96c.@98c.; Northwestern Club, at 90c.@94c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 74c.@92c. ℘ bushel. The Chicago *Evening Journal*, July 22, says: "Some splendid specimens of new Spring Wheat were shown on change Saturday morning. They were equal to any samples of Wheat seen in this market for a year past. We hear by private accounts from the country that notwithstanding all the croakers have said, the crop of Spring Wheat is really better than the average yield of several years past. The Winter Wheat was reaped in splendid condition, and the yield was larger than usual." Corn has been in good demand and desirable lots have been stiffly held. Sales 105,000 bushels, at 42c.@46½c. for poor to choice new mixed Western; 39½c.@41c. for damaged do.; 48c.@49c. for Western Yellow, 50c. for do, White, ℘ bushel. Rye is salable, at 65c.@66c. for Northern; and for Western, 45c.@46c. ℘ bushel. Sales 8,400 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are selling rather more freely, including Canadian, at 27c.@30c.; Western, at 29c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@34c. ℘ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, July 22.

Flour, bbls	12,144	Corn, bush	1,302,916
Wheat, bush	260,529	Oats, bush	218,187

HAY—Sales have been confined to such lots of North River as are wanted for local use, at 55c.@75c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@55c. for new crop, ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Have been quite dull at previous quotations. Stock 522,000 of all kinds, against 320,000 same date last year.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including last year's crop, at 16c.@25c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12c. ℘ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern were scarce and quiet at $1 12½ per thousand.

LEATHER—Has been lightly dealt in at former figures.

METALS—All descriptions have been quiet, since our last, at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in light supply and fair request, chiefly at $5 for prime Wilmington, ℘ 280 ℔s. Estimated stock at the close, 6,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand, chiefly at 80c.@81c. ℘ gallon. Week's receipts, 175 bbls., from Boston. Estimated stock at the close, 6,500 bbls. Tar has been quiet at $3@$3 37½ ℘ bbl. Estimated stock at the close, 10,000 bbls. Resin has been in good demand, including common at $2 60@$2 75; strained, $2 70@$2 80, and No. 2 at $2 85@$3 25 ℘ 310 ℔s.; also low to fine and pale No. 1 at $3 50@$6 50, and Virgin at $7 50@$8 ℘ 280 ℔s. Estimated stock at the close, 70,000 bbls. of all kinds. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the *Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to July 23, 1861:*

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	29,620	21,260
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	43,341	16,841
Resin, bbls	191,907	161,351
Tar, bbls	47,837	22,072

OILS—Have been very quiet here to-day, though the changes in prices have been unimportant.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending July 22.

The past week has been a very quiet one, and the only transactions coming to our knowledge are sales of two lots of Sperm, amounting to 283 bbls., at $1 25, and 62 bbls. do., at $1 26 ℘ gallon. And in Whale Oil, 300 bbls., at 45c., and 390 bbls. Humpback and South Sea at a price not transpired.

WHALEBONE—Market very quiet, and without transactions.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm, Bbls.	Whale, Bbls.	Whalebone, Lbs
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 22, 1861	40,759	98,270	825,600
Same time last year	44,141	114,930	1,016,800

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been confined to 650 bbls., in lots, to $15 12½@$15 37½, closing heavily at $15 12½ for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in some demand, at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is quiet, but steady; sales 250 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c. ℘ ℔. Beef is brisker and buoyant; sales 2,000 bbls., at $10 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 25@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at from 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@13c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling at 3c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales of 80 tcs. were reported, at $5 25@$6 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in request, including Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$1 60 ℘ sack, and West India at 21½c.@23½c. ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Sales, 70 boxes Castile, at 10c. cash, ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 1,370 hhds., including Cuba at 5c.@6¼c., and Porto Rico at 5½c.@7½c., also, 850 boxes Havana, part at 6½c.@7⅞c., and 130 hhds. Melado on private terms, ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 30,000 ℔s., at 8¼c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market during the past week has been without material change. The stock of Prime offering has not been large, and with a good demand for shipment, prices have been sustained."

WHALEBONE—Has been in light supply and fair request at buoyant prices: Arctic, 77½c.@81½c. Northwest Coast, 70c.@72c.; Ochotsk, 70c.@75c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,350 bbls., at 16c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker; rates have been quoted firmer. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¼d.@9¾d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℘ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ℘ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. 1½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d@7s. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton; Hops, ¾d. ℘ ℔. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A schooner, 283 tons, to Cadiz, $40 for heavy Pipe Staves, $32 for Light Pipe and $18 for Light Bbl.; one, 497 tons, to Marseilles, $44 for heavy, $34 for light and $24 for light hhds.; a bark, 440 tons, to Montevideo, Lumber, $20; a British brig, 281 tons, to Cardenas, $1,500, and a British brig, 300 tons, to Genoa, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1861.

These markets have all been scantily supplied during the past week, the total number amounting to only 17,616, which is less than for any former week since March 26. The stock has all been sold, mainly at improved rates. Beeves number 400 less than last week, making the lightest receipts of any week since the last of February. This gave an opportunity to clean up sundry remnants of lots left over from week to week; also to bring in 100 head held out of the market for a few weeks past. Everything is now disposed of, and the demand is scarcely supplied, so that the straggling droves which usually come in during the latter part of the week will doubtless find ready sales. Prices have advanced ¼c.@¾c. ℘ ℔. Nearly two-thirds of the cattle were from Illinois, and generally of fair quality....Milch cows sell no better, though dealers are hopeful now that beef has advanced. Few cows have been sent in during the week, but quite as many are here as can be sold.... Veal calves have suddenly dropped off in numbers one-half. Perhaps owners are acting upon the suggestions of the TIMES, and rearing them. It is to be hoped such is the case. Calves have sold pretty well this week, at 4c.@5c. ℘ ℔. None left over....Sheep and lambs were dull up to Tuesday, when lighter receipts caused more inquiry. Prices about as last week, and stock well sold out....Live hogs are scarcer, and prices advancing. The pens are bare. Corn hogs sell at 5¼c.@5½c.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,326	87	600	11,095	2,508
Previous week	3,744	136	1,344	12,323	4,409
Corresponding week last year	4,813	197	931	12,699	3,002
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,390
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 17,616. Total number received the previous week, 21,646; being a decrease of all kinds amounting to 4,030.

Of the 3,326 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,806 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 441 were sold at the Bergen Yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 45 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 7 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 27 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson-street.

Of the 2,806 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 18 head came from New-York, 1,780 from Illinois, 414 from Ohio, 202 from Indiana, 214 from Iowa, 153 from Kentucky, and 21 from Michigan.

The 3,326 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,084; Hudson River Railroad, 880; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 402; Harlem Railroad, 105; Hudson River boats, 319; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 16.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

At last the drovers have the advantage. Not that extraordinary prices were obtained to-day, but an advance of ½c.@¾c. ℘ ℔. could not fail to have a cheering influence upon men who have been sinking money pretty fast for some weeks past. This advance on the 2,800 cattle at Forty-fourth-street has put some $11,000 in the owners' pockets, which will go a little way towards making up former losses. The extra price is due partly to a short supply, and partly to a "panic" among the butchers, each fearing he would not get his supply, and so rushed in. Brokers took advantage of their anxiety, and gradually tightened up until buyers declared they were paying $1 per hundred more than last week. There was no getting any advantage of weights, that being all on the side of the seller, so that some of the best cattle called 8½c.@8¾c. will probably prove 9c. when dressed and weighed. Trade was lively on Tuesday, and only 200 to 300 remained unsold at night. These were disposed of by noon of Wednesday, together with 100 head withdrawn three weeks ago, and turned out to grass at Bergen. About 30 head left over from last week, were also sold, making a clean sweep of everything.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	8¾c.@9c.	8¼c.@8½c.
Medium to good	8c. @8½c.	7½c.@8c.
Poor quality	7½c.@7¾c.	7c. @7¼c.
Poorest quality	7c. @7¼c.	6c. @6½c.
General selling prices	7½c.@8¾c.	7c. @8c.
Average of all sales	8c. @—	7¼c.@7½c.

The market closed firm, and a few tardy buyers had to go home without cattle. It will be impolitic for drovers to rush cattle in strong on account of this rise. A supply of much over 4,000 will carry prices back again just as suddenly.

There is a competition going on between the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, and the river barges, about bringing cattle from Albany. The Hudson River road had the best of it this week, as they brought cattle in some instances, at least, as low as $3 ℘ car—a merely nominal price.

About 1,600 head went East from Albany.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market.

T. C. EASTMAN, for JOHNSON & CHAFFIN, 56 prime No. 1 Ohio steers, the best lot in market, of 8¾ cwt., which ran out at 8¾c. They were fed in Fayette County, and weighed 16 cwt. at home. A splendid lot.

WHITE & SON had 91 of H. R. SMITH & CO.'S Illinois steers of 8 cwt., a pretty good lot, which they averaged at about 8c., or $65 ℘ head.

HARRIS & CODDINGTON for JAS. TANNER, 74 pretty good Illinois steers rated 7¾ cwt., at 7½c.@8½c. Also for HAZE & CO., 80 Indiana steers, of 7¼ cwt., at $56½ ℘ head.

Capt. T. M. VAIL had 30 of COON'S Illinois cattle, a fair bunch of 7¾ cwt. steers, which he ran out at 8c.

J. A. MERRITT, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 95 decent Illinois steers, of short 7 cwt., at 7½c.@8½c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 81 just fair Illinois steers, of 6¾ cwt., which were averaging about 8c.

J. H. WILLIAMS had 76 Ohio cattle for WILLIAMS & WELTON, a fair lot, rated 7½ cwt., at an average of 8c. Also 95 for GLENDI & MCCLUNG, rather common, of 7¼ cwt., at same prices.

S. ULERY, for J. S. ALEXANDER, 110 fairish Illinois steers, about an average lot, rated 7¼ cwt., at 7c.@8½c. And 104 which had been held over the river three weeks, for same owner, a pretty good lot of 7¾ cwt. strong, which run out at 8c.@8½c.

B. BARTRAM sold 61 light Illinois cattle for ALEXANDER & CASSELL, rated 6¾ cwt., and averaged $56 each or 8¼c.

A. B. MEAD sold 44 Indiana steers for JAMES MURRAY. Good bunch which would dress at 7¾ cwt., and run out at $66 ℘ head.

D. & H. BARNES had 28 Ohio cattle bought at the yards. A fine bunch of 8 cwt., which retailed at 8c.@8½c.

P. F. CARY sold 30 of J. T. ALEXANDER'S Illinois cattle, fair oxen and steers, of 7¼ cwt., and 7½ cwt., at 8c. All sold Tuesday.

J. STRAUSS was selling 44 head good strong Illinois steers, bought at Albany, rated 7½ cwt., and retailing at 8½c.@9c., on Wednesday, when other lots were sold.

H. HURD, for ALLERTON & CHEENEY, 77 very good Illinois steers, rated 8 cwt., at 8c.@8½c., few 8¾c.

MILCH COWS.

Little can be said of these, save that they are not wanted in New-York at this season. As compared with last year, the contrast is striking. We then had, corresponding with the present week, near 200 cows, nearly all of which were sold at from $5 to $15 per head more than the small stock of 87 will bring this week. If the improvement in the beef market, commenced to-day, continues, some of the cows now in the milk stables at the various City and Brooklyn distilleries, will go to the butchers, and fresh animals will be needed to take their places. This will, of course, improve the trade, which is at a stand-still now. We heard of cows selling, with their calves, at $31@$35 each.

VEAL CALVES.

A heavy falling off in numbers (600 this week against 1,344 last week) causes more life in the market, and higher prices are obtained. We quote a few at 5c., whereas 4½c. was the top price last week. Most of the stock sells at 4¼c.@4½c., while a few poor thin veals are turned out at 3½c. The pens were emptied, although not as soon as the light supply would indicate.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts keep up pretty well. They were heavy the latter part of last week and Monday of this week, on which day the minimum point was reached both in prices and dullness of the market. Sellers called it the hardest time of the season. Lighter receipts on Monday and Tuesday improved the market so that prices are about as last week—rather better even for lambs. Good sheep can now be weighed out at 3½c.@3¾c. ℘ ℔., live weight—common ones, 3c. Lambs sell at 5c.@6c., according to fatness.

BROWNING reports the following receipts for the week, viz.: From New-Jersey, 623, brought in—77 by J. A. Young; 26, E. Hunt; 52, P. Bellis; 9, G. McBride; 80, A. Robbins; 181, G. B. Holcombe; 49, H. W. Lindaburry; 71, D. T. Runyon; 5, Sutphen & Co.; 11, P. Brewer; 22, P. A. Bloom; 40, G. Gilmore. From Ohio, 1,536, brought in—200 by Hossberry & Co.; 214, T. Price: 93, S. Seldner; 359, J. Matthews; 192, W. H. Gilbert; 296, L. Manahan; 182, McIntosh & St. Clair. From Indiana, 192, by D. Childs; 178, J. Smith. From Pennsylvania, 102, W. Searles. From New-York 1,967 brought in—213, by J. Manning; 125, G. L. Fero; 214, L. B. Andrews; 47, J. Seeber; 27, J. Voorheese, 86, D. S. Brumagin; 20, D. M. Shilbey; 95, D. Burnap; 120, P. Kilmer; 238, W. H. Coon; 116, Terry & Johnson; 100, V. Brown; 141, B. Mouldon; 50, C. Foster; 59, J. Setterly; 31, E. Burke; 32, L. Miller; 40, C. Conklin; 33, A. E. Van Valkenburgh; 180, U. S. Ladue. Total, 4,598.

But two of the Brokers report sales this week.

R. H. HUME sold:

64 sheep	$265 25	95 sheep	$309 37
29 sheep	108 00	125 sheep	429 00
100 sheep	231 25	27 sheep	89 39
359 sheep	1,116 37	20 sheep	75 00
93 sheep	341 25	86 sheep	294 75
239 sheep	594 12	200 sheep	615 49
151 sheep	493 62	121 sheep	331 00
Totals	1,709		$5,293 86

Average $3 10 ℘ head.

WEST & HART sold:

200 sheep	$675 25	178 sheep	$594 00
214 sheep	689 50	180 sheep	675,00
210 sheep	660 00	296 sheep	963 00
Totals	1,278		$4,256 75

Average $3 33 ℘ head.

O'BRIEN reports the following receipts, viz.: From New-York—75 by J. Budd; 10, Capt. Horton, 45. M, Van Steinburgh; 32, A. B. Archer; 16, J. Rivers; 84, H. Day; 39, J. Miles; 73, E. M. Vail; 57, S. Beckwith; 40, J. Drummond; 100, H. N. Wright; 109, C. Arnold; 102, G. Sheu; 29, C. Clum. From New-Jersey—55 by R. Maybery; 57, T. Coleman; 37, J. Stillwell; 12, R, White; 38, A. M. Allaire; 10, T. Brutton. From Ohio—110, S. Sidner; 241, H. Gilbert; 63, J. Price. Total, 1,434, most of which were lambs.

Sales by O'BRIEN & MCGRAW were as follows:

75 lambs	$242 75	57 lambs	$187 50
10 lambs	26 75	40 lambs	141 00
45 lambs	110 00	57 lambs	220 50
32 lambs	125 87	37 lambs	155 62
16 lambs	54 00	12 lambs	51 00
84 lambs	283 00	38 lambs	167 50
39 lambs	128 62	10 lambs	50 00
110 sheep	409 75	—	
110 sheep	381 50	845	$2,974 11
73 lambs	238 75		

Average $3 52 ℘ head.

O'BRIEN & MCCARTY report:

100 lambs	$340 75	109 lambs	$336 50
102 lambs	305 25	63 sheep	177 25
29 lambs	72 50	—	
55 lambs	179 50	458	$1,411 75

Average $3 09 each.

ALLERTON had but 901 sheep and lambs at Forty-fourth-street. They were all sold at rates corresponding with the above.

CHAMBERLIN received 3,278 sheep and 824 lambs during the week. Sales were made by Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, W. S. Chamberlin and owners, as follows:

193 sheep	$4 50	30 lambs	$5 00
150 sheep	4 25	36 lambs	4 50
362 sheep	4 00	25 lambs	4 00
190 sheep	3 50	51 lambs	3 62½
140 sheep	3 37½	40 lambs	3 50
191 sheep	3 25	153 lambs	3 37½
120 sheep	3 10	130 lambs	3 25
388 sheep	3 00	57 lambs	3 12½
260 sheep	2 87½	120 lambs	3 00
603 sheep	2 75	100 lambs	2 90
195 sheep	2 53	33 lambs	2 87½
280 sheep	2 50	109 lambs	2 50
206 sheep	2 25	—	
Total		884	

SWINE.

Live Hogs have fallen off greatly, only 2,500 being received for the week. This makes the lightest receipts since January, 1860, and following two weeks of comparatively moderate supplies, they have been taken as fast as they came in at improving rates. The advance from last week is 1c.@1¼c. ℘ ℔.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs, prime	5¾c.@5⅞c.	6¾c.@—
Corn Hogs, medium	5½c.@5¾c.	6¼c.@6½c.
Corn Hogs, light and fat	5½c.@5¾c.	6¼c.@6½c.
Still Hogs	4¼c.@4½c.	5¼c.@5½c.

Hogs selling as fast as they arrive.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24.

There remained unsold at the beginning of the week at the Twenty-fourth-street stables 246 head. No sales were reported of first-class coach horses, nor were there any of these in market. A few second class were offered at $450@$500 ℘ pair; also a few good single horses were sold at $250@$300 for roadsters. Some inquiry prevailed for fine saddle horses, especially good size, well bred and dark colors, for officers' use. Draught horses have been selling very slowly at $150@$175 each. Railroad and Omnibus Companies are buying but very few at last week's prices—$110@$125 each. Government agents have purchased 50 head the past week at an average of $125 each, including but few from dealers, as agents are buying mostly of private owners. They take none but sound horses, 15½ hands high, from 5 to 8 years old. The total sales for the week amount to 53 head, leaving on hand 202 head. There were 12 sold this morning for the Philadelphia market, to be used in the Army, if they pass inspection. We noticed a lot of Canucks at CHAMBERLIN'S at $60@$90 each, suitable for light work. No sales have been reported at TATTERSALL'S or GOULD'S stables.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM—PADDY MILES' BOY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most vigorous measures have been inaugurated by the Government to correct the mistake of Sunday last, and to put the Army in a condition to make it impossible that such another event can occur. A complete reorganization of the Army is to take place immediately, and such steps will be adopted as will insure us, as far as it is possible to do so, against incompetency among the officers. To this end general orders were issued yesterday from the War Department, that all officers of regiments will hereafter be subject to examination by a Board of officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant-General, in order that their fitness for the positions assigned them may be assured—their places, should they be be found incompetent, to be filled by officers who shall have passed an examination successfully. Business at the War Department yesterday was remarkably heavy. Tenders of troops are made in surprising numbers. Up to 12 o'clock, at noon our dispatches state, nearly eighty thousand new men had been accepted, and are now being mustered into the service. It is understood that Illinois alone has offered seventeen, and Indiana ten new regiments, some of which are already on the way. The response to the new call of the Government is wonderfully prompt, and indicative of a spirit and determination which will certainly carry us in the end over all intervening obstacles to success. Confidence is again fully restored in Washington, and the fears of a rebel attack upon the city, which were entertained on Monday, no longer prevail in any quarter.

It appears that the statement telegraphed from Cairo yesterday, that Gov. JACKSON, of Missouri, had arrived at Memphis, was incorrect. He is reported to be in Arkansas, about twelve or fifteen miles above Camp Walker, with ten thousand poorly armed and undisciplined men, while BEN. MCCULLOCH, with five thousand men well armed, is at Camp Walker. The National troops in Missouri, under Cols. SEIGEL and SOLOMON, are being reorganized into three-years' regiments, and will number over eight thousand men. Important offensive movements against the rebels are expected to take place this week.

Our special correspondent at Fort Pickens, whose letter will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES, gives us highly important information relative to the views entertained by the British Admiral, MILNE, regarding the blockade. The subject of his dispatch to the British Admiralty is embodied in the letter. The Admiral is disposed to consider the blockade wholly inefficient, and enumerates instances in which our cruisers have allowed vessels to pass. He also gives the name of several small places where, at the date of his dispatch, June 20, no United States vessels were stationed, and trade was apparently uninterrupted. This shows an evident disposition to pick flaws wherever it is possible. Nothing of special importance had occurred at the fort. The Wilson Zouaves were becoming accustomed to the climate, and were drilled two or three hours every day. A party of them had sent a petition to Col. BROWN, the Commandant, asking permission to reconnoitre the Warrenton Navy-yard. The rebels over opposite continued busily drilling every day. It was rumored that there had been an official visit of two officers direct from Richmond, and that a long discussion had taken place between them and Gen. BRAGG—the nature of which, however, was not known.

Congressional proceedings yesterday were highly important. In the Senate, a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of administering the oath of allegiance to each military and naval officer in the service. The House bill, to define and punish conspiracy, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation that it pass. The bill regulating the pay of the revenue service was passed. Mr. WILSON's bill, to promote the efficiency of the volunteer force, was taken up and discussed at considerable length. It provides that incompetent officers may be superseded by the President. The bill to provide for the payment of the Government Police in Baltimore was passed, after some opposition. Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, offered a resolution similar to that passed the House a day or two ago, offered by Mr. CRITTENDEN, declaring that the war has been forced upon the Government by Southern Disunionists, but that it ought to cease when the authority of the Government is reëstablished. It was laid over. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and passed, authorizing the appointment of Consuls at ports where it may be deemed necessary for the prevention of piracy. The Senate bill, providing for a Board to report on the matter of iron or steel-clad steamships and batteries was passed; also, the bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy; also, the bill providing for an increase of the Naval Medical Corps; also, the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers. A resolution was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed, inquiring of the President the reasons which induced the imprisonment of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. A bill, similar to that of the Senate, providing for the payment of the Government Police in Baltimore provoked considerable debate, but finally passed. The House then discussed the bill to provide for raising revenue by direct taxation, and it was finally committed to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to provide a method for the assessment of the tax.

News of the unfortunate termination of the expedition against Manassas reached Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, and is understood to have caused the postponement of an important military movement from that point, the nature of which is not indicated. LA MOUNTAIN, the aeronaut, is expected to make a balloon ascention to-day, to reconnoiter the position of the enemy.

The various rumors which flew about the City yesterday, to the effect that Col. CORCORAN had died of the wound he received in battle, prove to have been untrue. A dispatch received by Capt. JAMES B. RIKER, of the Sixty-ninth, announces that he is a prisoner at Manassas Junction, and not dangerously wounded.

A dispatch from Washington announces that the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, which so distinguished itself in the battle of Bull's Run, left that City last night, and will reach home this morning. The Eighth Regiment, Col. LYON, will also arrive at the same time.

The arrival and reception of the Massachusetts Twelfth Regiment, yesterday, was quite a feature of the day. Besides the crowd of Sons of Massachusetts, our own citizens turned out *en masse*, and gave to Col. WEBSTER and his fine command a cordial greeting. The regiment proceeded to Washington *via* Harrisburgh.

The remains of Col. KENNEDY arrived in this City at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, and were escorted to his late residence by numerous relations and friends. The Tammany General Committee met last evening and passed appropriate resolutions alluding to the deceased. At noon, to-day, the Common Council Committee on National Affairs will meet to make suitable arrangements for the funeral ceremonies.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Col. WM. D. KENNEDY were adopted, and the Heads of Departments were requested to close their offices on Friday next, the day of his funeral. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the Army who fell in battle on Sunday last were adopted. At a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, also, resolutions were passed referring to the death of Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, and arrangements were made to properly observe the funeral obsequies of our fellow-citizens who may have fallen in battle.

The steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, and the revenue-cutter *Jackson*, which have been on a cruise after JEFF. DAVIS' pirates, returned to port yesterday, not having met with any of the illegal cruisers. The *Jackson* cruised in the Gulf Stream. She discovered a vessel ashore forty miles south of Cape Henry, on the 16th inst., and some hundred and fifty armed men at work around her. She attempted to land under a flag of truce, but the people on the beach refused to communicate, but said, menacingly, "Come ashore." The surf was too high, and the boat's crew returned on board, after which several shots and shells were fired among them, causing them to disperse. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Savannah* was spoken on the 19th, between Capes Henry and Hatteras.

The steamship *Marion*, which reached this port last night, from Havana on the 18th, reports the arrival there of the Spanish steam-frigate *Isabel la Catolica*, with intelligence that the difficulty between Spain and Hayti had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The *Marion* passed the steam-frigate *Niagara* on the 20th, going into Key West. Nothing had been heard of the privateer *Sumter* since her departure from Cienfuegos. The health of Havana is reported good for the season.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on Monday night, with advices from San Francisco to the 13th inst. By it we are informed of the sailing of the steamer *Uncle Sam* for Panama with 190 passengers and over a million in treasure for this port, which will be conveyed from Aspinwall by the steam gun-boat *Keystone State*, recently sailed for that purpose. There is no new feature to notice in commercial affairs in San Francisco. On account of liberal receipts and the new crop, wheat and flour continued to decline. Coolies had arrived in the week preceding the departure of the Pony to the number of upwards of twelve hundred. The new arrangement of the Overland Mail promised fair success—an average of three thousand letters per day having come eastward since its establishment. From Nevada Territory, we learn that Gen. NYE had entered upon his duties as Governor. He made a speech on the occasion, which was very well received.

An interesting and important decision by Judge INGRAHAM, allowing a *mandamus* to the Board of Supervisors, requiring them to credit the account of J. A. H. HASBROUCK for printing and stationery furnished to the various Courts, will be found in our legal column.

The Stock Market was generally firm and active through the early part of yesterday, closing steady in the afternoon. New-York Central, 76⅜; Governments, 88½ ₩ cent.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was somewhat restricted. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn closed in favor of buyers. Cotton was quiet, as were also Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Oils, Metals, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hides, Leather, Spices, Seeds and Hemp. Naval Stores, Tallow and Whisky attracted more attention. The Freight market was firmer and moderately active, with 529 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets were scantily supplied with animals yesterday, there being but 17,616, against 21,646 last week. Beeves numbered 3,326 for the week; were all sold at ¼c.@½c. advance, and the demand not fully met. Veals are also few in number, but not being largely sought for during hot weather, there was no real lack. Sheep and lambs hold their own, though the market was pretty well drained and an improved feeling manifest. Hogs show a great falling off in numbers, the receipts being the lightest of the season. Prices advanced 1c. ₩ lb.

Changes in the Cabinet.

That portion of the Press, which, by its intemperate urgency, brought about the casualty of Sunday, has turned its energies in a direction where it is likely to do even greater mischief. For the cry "Onward to Richmond," which has covered the fields of Virginia with our brave fellows, slaughtered while gallantly endeavoring to achieve the impossible, they have substituted a cry for a dismissal of the Cabinet; as if this moment of national agony and effort were timely for a revolution of the Government; and the displacement of the President's actual advisers by untried and entirely inexperienced men. It is possible, though it strikes us as being extremely improbable, that hostility to the cause of the Union would take a more malignant and dangerous form. The Cabinet has been guilty of no act that should lose it the confidence of the country, unless it consist in yielding too readily to the counsels of the very journals which now demand its overthrow. This is an error that is not likely to be repeated. Neither Government or people is in the temper to listen again to the advisers whose counsels have brought us to shame, and added a year to the war; and we may hereafter confide not only in the wisdom, but in the independence of the Administration, in conducting this great contest.

But while so much is true of the Cabinet as a unit, there is no question but that well-grounded distrust, tending strongly to diminish the patriotic impulse of the people, exists in regard to one or two of its members. The two Departments which have immediate charge of the prosecution of the war are not filled by men who command enough of the public confidence to perform their duties with vigor and success. The Secretary of War, through whose hands the larger portion of the thousand millions the war is likely to cost must necessarily pass, is surrounded by influences utterly incompatible with the proper discharge of his functions. It is his dangerous partiality which has converted one-half the population of Pennsylvania into contractors—has given the Army of one Pennsylvania General, whose criminal inactivity has cost us a defeat, and the waste of a thousand lives; and of another, whose only service was to dishearten the Union sentiment of Baltimore, and encourage traitors like KANE, who, but for the loyalty and energy of Gen. BANKS, would have proceeded to declare insurrection. To him we are indebted for the muster into the National service of Pennsylvania regiments, whose clothing was rags, and whose destitution appealed painfully to the charitable; and who ended by presenting to mankind the unprecedented spectacle of soldiers deserting *en masse*, a battle-field where their fellows were waging a desperate conflict with the enemy. For other characteristics of Mr. CAMERON's course, neither undue partiality or any other conceivable cause is sufficient to account. Why the numerous regiments, which he is now too eager to accept on any terms, were originally rejected; why he has uniformly declined to encourage the enrollment of cavalry, the want of which has crippled and almost destroyed the Army; why it required absolute compulsion on the part of the President and Gen. SCOTT, to overcome his opposition to the acceptance of a regiment of marksmen, who might have counterpoised the admirable use of that arm which the enemy made in the late action; why he consigned the manufacture of the entire amount of much-needed cannon to one Pennsylvania firm, instead of dividing the contract, if it had to go to that State, among a score of its foundries, which might have furnished the guns in a tenth of the time; why, neglecting the greater interests of his office, he devotes days to quarreling over the appointment of sutlers and messengers, and arranging minor matters of the least possible consequence to the public; why these, and a long catalogue of similar phenomena have marked the rule of Mr. CAMERON in the War Department, we have no theory to explain; but we are quite sure they present ample reason for that withdrawal of public confidence. Charged with the management of the only vitally important bureau of the Administration, Mr. CAMERON has failed to acquire any hold upon the public faith by efficiency, energy and honesty. It is evidently proper, therefore, that a change should at once be made in the office.

Fortunately for Secretary WELLES, the universal conviction of his inadequacy to fulfill the difficult duties of his position has not been accompanied by an impeachment of his integrity. But the same indisposition to enterprise, which characterizes the War Department, is observable in the Navy; the same insensibility to the advice and suggestions of practical men; the same reluctance to accept aid, plainly needed, when tendered by our patriotic citizens and owners of shipping. Thus to isolate himself from the counsels of a wise experience, would be inexcusable in a man who brought to his position all the knowledge of a long maritime career; but in the case of Mr. WELLES, who has no knowledge or experience whatever, and who should seek it at the best sources, it is simply unpardonable. And we are as little likely to forgive that indolence and indifference which renders the blockade merely formal where it might be thorough, and which neglects to cover the ocean with vessels in pursuit of the busy privateers. For the millions of money already lost by our merchants through this inefficiency, it would be well if we could hold the Secretary to a pecuniary responsibility.

The Government may be assured that to leave the two Departments we have designated in the charge of their present administrators, will tend powerfully to diminish that confidence the Nation gives unreservedly to its support. These changes, fortunately, will not effect the integrity of the Cabinet, or interrupt the movement of the wheels of Government. On the contrary, it will introduce more thorough harmony into the deliberations of the one, and redoubled velocity and efficacy into the other. They may, therefore, be made without the hazards of a more radical revolution, which would lose the country the services of statesmen it cannot afford to spare, and whose presence is a pledge that the popular will is to be fully and honestly put in execution.

Who is Responsible?

The great blunder of Sunday lay in fighting the battle which ended so disastrously. Under no circumstances is it ever justifiable, in a military sense, for an inferior force to attack a superior when the latter has his own choice of position, and is strongly intrenched. The chances are fifty to one against success. In this instance Gen. MCDOWELL was perfectly aware that the rebel forces either outnumbered his own, or could easily be made to do so by reinforcements which they had every facility for bringing forward. To use his own expression, the night before the battle, it was with them simply a question of rolling stock and provisions. He knew, too, that they had labored zealously for three months, under skillful engineers, in a country admirably adapted to defence, to fortify their position.

Gen. MCDOWELL is not at all likely to have fought this battle on his own responsibility. Gen. SCOTT is known to have been opposed to the whole scheme from the beginning, and his own declaration, repeated by Mr. RICHARDSON in Congress yesterday, proves that he was utterly hostile to attacking the rebels at that time, and that he was overruled in this matter by his only superior,—the President himself. No one who knows Mr. LINCOLN will believe for a moment that he put his own judgment against that of Gen. SCOTT in so important a matter as this. But there is not the slightest doubt that he yielded to the urgent and almost imperative representations of that portion of his Cabinet whose views have been reflected by the *Tribune*, and who have asserted from the beginning that 10,000 men could march from Washington to Richmond with the greatest ease. It is these men who have constrained the President for the moment to override the opinion and the wish of Gen. SCOTT, and to order the battle which has resulted in so much of shame to the National arms.

It is known, and need not be longer concealed, that there is in the Cabinet an element of intense hatred of Gen. SCOTT. Perhaps Mr. BLAIR embodies and represents it more thoroughly than any other member. He has made no secret of it, but has often, in spite of the gross breach of official propriety which such an act involved, denounced the General in public places as utterly unfit for his high position. It seems to us quite time that the President should make his choice between Gen. SCOTT and those members of his Cabinet who would substitute for his experience and military skill, their own resentments and ignorant pretence. His Cabinet has been distracted, and his own action weakened long enough by these presumptuous and disastrous counsels.

SUCCESS OF THE DAILY OVERLAND MAIL.—In the war excitement our people have quite overlooked one of the most substantial triumphs of peace which has marked our recent history. We refer to the entire success of the Daily Overland Mail, which went into operation on the 1st inst. The first coach of the new line, which left Placerville on the morning of the 1st of July, arrived at St. Joseph on the 18th inst., in *only seventeen days and one hour* from one terminus to the other. The schedule time during the summer season is twenty days. The agents write that their drivers had not the slightest difficulty in making their time; on the contrary, they came in ahead of time, without any effort to that end. Four passengers came with the first coach, and some two hundred additional passengers from California were booked for the coaches to come, as soon as they could be brought.

The public should not forget that the steamers no longer carry the mail. Notwithstanding this fact has been widely published, a large number of correspondents still accumulate their letters and newspapers at the principal Post-offices on the steamer days, and each day preceding the sailing of a California steamer. Let it be remembered that the California mail now leaves St. Joseph every day in the week, and letters may be mailed on each and every day, at any Post-office in the loyal States Postage, ten cents, always prepaid.

Barbarities of the War.

Most shocking stories begin to be reported of the barbarities practised by the rebels upon the wounded men and prisoners of the Union forces that fall into their hands. We are told of their slashing the throats of some from ear to ear; of their cutting off the heads of others, and kicking them about as footballs; and of their setting up the wounded against trees, and firing at them as targets, or torturing them with the plunges of bayonets at their bodies. To cap the climax of atrocities, it is stated that a hospital in which many wounded soldiers were suffering extreme agony, or quietly yielding up the battle of life, was fired upon and burned. An isolated story of inhuman treatment in the midst of a battle, or in the heat of pursuit, after one is fought, would not be entitled to grave consideration, as illustrating the general *animus* of an Army; for exceptional cases of cruelty will always, and among all people occur. But the iteration of these stories of rebel barbarity from so many sources, and in such various forms, compel us to the belief that there is a deeper foundation for them than the casual passion of individual natures, and that there is some general prevailing temper in the rebel Army that finds its natural outburst in these barbarities. We have only to look to the public teachings of the leaders of the rebellion to find, we think, the ready explanation of the sanguinary and demoniac deeds we hear related of their men. By their proclamations and messages, both BEAUREGARD and JEFFERSON DAVIS have branded the Union troops that they are now fighting as outlaws of civilized warfare. The former, when he assumed command at Manassas, and commenced to gather an Army around him, issued a manifesto to the people of the Southern States full of malice and of lies, as wicked as the devil himself could have coined them. He declared that the soldiers of the loyal States, then about to invade Virginia, were brutal robbers who had no honest sentiment to inspire them, but were animated by the promise of the "beauty and booty" of the South, with which to gratify their lust and their love of plunder. This base libel, spread broadcast among an ignorant and untraveled people such as compose so large a part of the population of the Southern States, was calculated to excite the deepest fears and the most fiendish resentment towards the soldiers of the Union. What mercy was due and what could be given to a horde of vandals so rapacious and so vile as the Union troops were represented to be.

BEAUREGARD knew the full effect that his proclamation would produce on Southern minds. He designed it primarily, no doubt, to stimulate the ignorant and impressible citizens of the Slave States to active enlistment in his ranks, but he could not help foreseeing that one effect would be to prepare the hearts of his people for dire and exterminating slaughter, which would stop at none of the conventionalities of civilized war, or at dictates of humanity even. The promulgation of such sentiments on the part of BEAUREGARD was the more infamous, because he well knew the composition of Northern society; he was educated here, and had enjoyed the hospitalities of a refined metropolitan life, and, blunted as his own sensibilities of patriotism have become, he must have been able to appreciate, if he could not sympathize with, the holy enthusiasm for flag and nationality, that started a half million soldiers, of the best blood of the loyal States, to the battle-field. In his trampling upon the decencies of a past personal association, and defaming the spirit and purposes of the North, Gen. BEAUREGARD has not only covered himself with disgrace as a man, but defiled his escutcheon as a soldier in that he has brutalized his own Army, and prepared them for deeds at which humanity will revolt.

But as if BEAUREGARD had not done enough to teach the rebel Army that they owed neither magnanimity nor the amenities of civilized war to the Union forces, President DAVIS took occasion in his Message to the rebel Congress, circulated the day before his men went into battle, to brutalize them still further by repeating the infamy that BEAUREGARD had initiated, and stigmatizing the Government of the United States as wanton, cruel and unmanly. In speaking of Union soldiers, and of the embargo on trade with the seceded States, Mr. DAVIS said:

> "Mankind will shudder at the outrages committed on defenceless females by those pretending to be our fellow-citizens, and will depict the horror with which they regard the deliberate malignity which, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, make a special war on the sick, women and children, by carefully devised measures to prevent their obtaining medicines necessary for their cure."

We have admitted, at the start, that in all armies exceptional cases of cruelty and outrage will occur; and perhaps some have occurred among the Union troops in Virginia, and women may have been victims. But if so, the cases have been so rare as to escape scrutiny, except in one instance, and over that, a reasonable doubt of the intent has been thrown. For JEFFERSON DAVIS, on such grounds, to implicate the loyal Union as countenancing deeds at which "humanity must shudder," is to lie as blackly and brazenly as BEAUREGARD himself. His complaint that the embargo on trade prevents the "sick women and children" from getting medicines from the North, is feeble and even childish. Whence came the obligation under the rules of war that one nation should take care of its enemy's sick women and children, unless cast by the fortune of war actually on their hands? Why should we not be required to send physicians and nurses to the "sick women and children" of the South as well as their medicine?

If the Southern States cannot exist in comfort and strength without the North, and are even dependent on the North for so small a thing as the very medicines of their sick-rooms, then is it only the more apparent that their rebellion is a crime against nature, against themselves, against their "sick women and children," as well as against the honor and existence of the Union.

But the ignorant and angered dupes of BEAUREGARD and DAVIS will not be able to see how false and foolish are the arts by which they are beguiled. They will still rage like tigers for blood, and when a battle-field is unfortunately left in their possession, they will roam over it to glut the savage tempers that have been engendered in them by BEAUREGARD and DAVIS in the murder of the maimed, and the most barbarous indignities to the bodies of the dead. It is on the heads of BEAUREGARD and DAVIS, who have taught their men the barbarism we witness, that the curse of God and man for such cruelties and crimes must fall.

Submission, not War, is Ruin.

Nothing could have spoken better for the honor and the welfare of the country than the feeling that was universally elicited by the monstrously exaggerated reports of the retreat from Bull's Run. When we all believed that we had lost nearly three thousand men in the battle, that our soldiers had fled because they dared not face the rebels, leaving all their artillery upon the field, flinging away their muskets and knapsacks to facilitate their escape from an exultant and pursuing foe; that the panic was so utter and so universal that no regiment left the field in order; that our rear was not protected, and that the disorderly fugitives could not be rallied at any point upon our line of communication,—in short, that the whole main body of the National Army had been put to utter and ignominious rout, that we had suffered disgrace and demoralization, as well as defeat, and that for the present all was lost, including honor, the temporary feeling was one of surprise, of sadness, almost of woe. Women who had no personal friends in the field wept and lamented as if they had been bereaved; and silent men wished for the moment that they were women, that they might thus relieve their overcharged bosoms. But amid all this there was not even a momentary flinching from the determination to put down the insurrection by the strong hand. The flood rose the higher because of the obstacle that it encountered, and in a moment broke it down, and bore it off, on a resistless current. Men were sorrowful, but not despondent; and went about with a compression of the lip and a sad determination in the eye that boded ill to those who had brought them to this sorrow. And now that we find that our volunteers more than made good our expectations of them, that even when fighting under every disadvantage, they proved, one to two, more than a match for their opponents, and that the flight began not among those who were in action, but with the teamsters and the reserve, and that our twenty thousand left their sixty thousand foes not in a condition to pursue, the spirit of the country has risen to a higher point than that at which it stood before this ill-starred movement on Manassas; and the only audible voice is that which calls for instant and vigorous preparation.

Spirit and wisdom do not always give the same counsel; but they do in this case. Mere worldly prudence, mere care for material prosperity, dictates the most vigorous and aggressive policy for the crushing of this rebellion. Every man who can see beyond the exigencies and circumstances of a day, must see that the stability of government, at the North as well as at the South, that the credit of the nation, and its ability to protect the interests of its citizens, is involved in a question which disappointed Southern politicians have compelled us to decide by force of arms. For it needs no argument to make any man of common sense see that a Government which can at any moment be broken up by the independent action (with or without reason) of any one or more of its integral parts, is to all intents and purposes no Government at all. It has no coherence, stability, or inherent force; but, on the contrary, contains within itself the elements of its own sudden and unpremonished destruction. It can obtain no credit, for it cannot pledge its faith as a unit for any specified time to its creditor. It can only have such an existence as it obtains by sufferance of Governments having the strength that it has not; its citizens can only enjoy such rights and possess such interests as it suits those who are stronger than they, in their own country or out of it, to accord to them. So that the man who has property, and who wishes to keep it, and transmit it safely to his children, or who, having no property, wishes those children to enjoy the advantages for acquiring property that his exertions have provided for them, and to preserve in their turn the fruits of their exertions, will, from mere prudence, heartily sustain the hands of the Government in the present crisis. It were better, in a mere business point of view, that one quarter of the entire wealth of the country should be stricken out of existence by the present struggle, than that it should become an established truth in our national polity, that any part of the Union may break up the Government when it is worsted in an election, or in a series of elections.

But there is no reason to believe that the war will have this ruinous effect, or one at all like it. Individuals are pinched sorely now, and many a fair private fortune has been swept into the vortex of national calamity within the last nine months. But we must remember that the pinch came and the fortunes began to topple before a gun had been fired, and before it was at all certain that one would be fired. It is not the money that we have spent upon this war, the loss of which we are now feeling; it is the two hundred millions which the South owes and will not pay us. That is gone. We must let it go, and bear its loss as best we may, and not whine about it. Individuals will be ruined by the deprivation, but the country can afford to do without it, and in a few years will be the richer for the events which brought about the loss. For war is in itself not ruinous to national prosperity. The notion that it is so has arisen mainly from the fact that, in olden times—the times we read about—the invasion of a victorious army carried devastation and at least temporary ruin into the country that it subjugated; but, according to the milder and humaner doctrines of the present age, even in war, the passage of an invading army produces evils which are but temporary. As to the effects of war itself upon national prosperity, let the history of Great Britain and France for the last century and a half instruct us. During that whole period there have hardly been ten years during which both these countries were not engaged in foreign or domestic wars, and sometimes in both at once; and yet their material prosperity has, during that time, been greater than that of any other country upon the face of the earth, with the single exception of our own; and our increase of wealth is attributable quite as much to our vast expanse of unoccupied territory as to the peace that we have so happily enjoyed.

War is deplorable, and even when successfully waged, in a certain degree calamitous. It costs men's lives and fortunes. It is to be avoided at the sacrifice of everything except national honor and self-respect. But war itself does not involve national ruin; at most, it but wears new channels of business and diverts the current of prosperity; while loss of honor and of self-respect brings with it material ruin as well as moral degradation to a whole nation.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.—It would seem that this body, now in session at Jefferson City, is about placing the State in its true position of allegiance to the Union. Gen. ROBERT WILSON, a staunch Union man, has been elected President, in the place of STIRLING PRICE, who presided at the last session, but who joined the fortunes of Gov. JACKSON in his crusade against the Government. A resolution, which, it is said, will pass by a large majority, is pending, which declares that the Executive has violated the trusts reposed in it by its revolt, and has expatriated itself. From present indications, Missouri will follow the example of Western Virginia, by placing in the various positions connected with the Executive Department men who are loyal to the Constitution and who are opposed to secession in all its forms. Gov. JACKSON will thus be deposed by the people of Missouri themselves, and a true man substituted in his place. The folly as well as guilt of his treason will be punished by exclusion from his office and banishment from his State and home, should he escape the severer punishment due to his crimes. His mad efforts to compel his State into rebellion have already made him an exile, and the temper of the people, as developed by the Convention, will probably make that exile perpetual.

The loyal citizens of Missouri have suffered innumerable outrages at the hands of Secessionists in that State. The politicians and executive officers determined to force them into revolt by a system of terrorism, to resist which required a degree of courage and fortitude rarely possessed by a defenceless people, but which, happily, they did not lack. They were insulted and derided everywhere. Their property was destroyed, their lives menaced, and in many instances sacrificed, and all redress from the Courts denied them. Irresponsible Committees assumed to drive them from their homes, compel them into banishment, and, when the Governor was appealed to for protection, their loyalty to the Union was rendered as an excuse for handing them over to their persecutors, and leaving them at the mercy of the merciless. From this unhappy condition, their own courage, aided by the General Government, has rescued them. They are now in a situation to protect and avenge themselves and hold the State in its position to the Union. Gov. JACKSON has already fled, and the power he so monstrously abused is about being transferred to others, who will wield it for the preservation of the Constitution, and the suppression and punishment of treason.

EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON.—We are assured repeatedly, and from various quarters, that England and France are preparing to make a demand on the United States Government for the opening of at least one cotton port in the South, from which needed supplies for the manufactures of those two countries may be obtained. It is added that they will probably claim that the closing of its own ports by any nation by mode of blockade is an anomaly, and not clearly recognized in any settled principles of the laws of nations.

The Governments of England and France profess a determination to adhere to the course of strict neutrality in regard to the contest pending in the States of the Union, and to abide by the rules that honorable Governments always observe towards sovereign Powers. Perhaps it would not be amiss for Congress, in order to meet all the technicalities that foreign Governments are likely to raise, to put an export duty on cotton sufficient to compensate the United States Government for its shipment. Ten cents a pound, for instance, for our Government, would counterbalance the paltry one-eighth of a cent. per pound the Confederate Government would amerce; and if England and France can afford to buy and import at such rates, we might not find ourselves losers of their good will or of our good position, in the end, by allowing them to do so.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts, Maj. Ladd of the United States Army, and lady, Dr. Armsby and lady of Massachusetts, T. Davidson of Montreal, and B. H. Chever of Rhode Island are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. Thomas H. Nelson, our Minister to Chili, and John Woodruff of Connecticut, Col. Wm. Shaw of Kingston, J. T. Routh of Canada, J. Q. A. Thurber of California, D. S. Arthur of Ohio, and D. S. Dexter of Rhode Island, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Horace Allen, and Col. Baxter, of Vermont; Capt. John Faunce, of the U. S. revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*; and Major W. S. Wallace, Capt. F. S. Larned and Lieut. L. S. Farr, U. S. A., are at the Astor House.

S. M. Buckingham, of Connecticut; John Arnot and lady, of Elmira, N. Y.; T. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; L. W. Coe and lady, of Connecticut; G. W. Dexter, of Boston; L. Haskell, of St. Louis; J. McMahon, of Queenstown, and T. Pomeroy and Wm. Pollock, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steamship *City of Washington*, and F. S. Greenleaf and J. B. Clark, of New-Hampshire, are at the Everett House.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

The British Admiral's Opinion of the Blockade.

HIS REPORT TO THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

He Considers the Blockade Totally Inefficient.

Affairs at the Fort---The Wilson Zouaves---They Desire to Reconnoitre the Enemy's Position, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT PICKENS, Sunday, July 7, 1861.

Through a third party I have been endeavoring for some time to obtain something like the substance of a report of our blockade, made to the British Admiralty by Admiral MILNE, the Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces here. I had learned three things from undoubted authority: first, that Lord PAGET had instructed the Admiral to detail vessels to look after the cutting off of egress to the Southern ports; second, that the Admiral had obtained one or two copies of Commodore MERVIN's official orders; third, that his Admiralship was reported in Havana to have laughed at the idea "of the United States being able to effectually cut off maritime communication with the harbors of revolted States." It seems to me, for several reasons, that the reply of the Commander-in-Chief to the First Lord of the Admiralty would be a document of great importance to you, and I left no means untried to procure it. Owing to the industry of a subordinate officer of one of our gunboats, and to the kindness of one of our most loyal citizens in the Cuban capital, I am enabled to give you "the body and soul" of Admiral MILNE's letter. Leaving out the verbiage, here is its substance:

I regret that it is my duty to discuss, in a measure, the nature of this so-called blockade. Representatives of the United States meet me with two statements, the force of which it will be for your lordships to decide. I am told by some that there is no pretensions on the part of the United States of a blockade existing; that the Government is merely *closing its own ports*, to do which they claim to have a perfect right. In direct conflict with this are all the official notifications of United States officers. Capt. ADAMS, for instance, writing on board the *Sabine*, on May 19, says in a letter to Gen. BRAGG:

"This (Pensacola) port is now strictly *blockaded*," &c.

Commodore MERVIN's announcements—I have not seen any of them—are said to be similarly worded; and I am told that the President of the United States "publicly promulgated the blockade of all the ports south of Baltimore," (which is in the State of Maryland.)

A prominent feature of this alleged blockade is the complete absence of uniformity, order and regularity which has characterized it. The distance of several rendezvous of the naval fleet from Washington, the difficulty with which communication is kept up, and the immense extent of the coast line to be guarded, are represented as the causes which necessitated the United States Government to leave the date of blockade, and the commencement of it, to the discretion of the commanders of men-of-war. No date was laid down on which the cessation of general commercial intercourse was to stop, and ports situated within a day's sail of each other have been for weeks blockaded, and not blockaded, at the same time.

The confusion arising from this state of things can be imagined by your lordships. On the 19th of May, as you will see by the inclosed circular, the blockade of Pensacola began; yet, up to the 30th of that month, vessels freely obtained admission, some had leave to do so, others were not even overhauled, and others, still, seemed to defy the cruisers. One bark, ordered off from the Pensacola entrance, through an unknown instrumentality, found out that Mobile was not guarded, and immediately sailed for and arrived at that place, where her cargo was disposed of. Five or six brigs, two barks and some fifteen or twenty schooners, also warned off by the fleet, moved to other harbors, and easily gained admission.

A grace of fifteen days was given to vessels under certain circumstances, which were so confusedly explained, that no one I have seen thus far could properly understand them. Three British ships, laden with cotton in the harbor of Mobile, were compelled to pack up and go away, to fulfill this requirement, while, under almost similar circumstances, four barks and brigs were permitted to commence loading at another point, on the twentieth day after the announcement of the blockade.

The frequency of vessels escaping the vigilance, or rather the lack of vigilance of the United States squadron, are too numerous to be even named. I sent Capt. VON DONOP, of the *Jason*, to look after the interests of our shipping, and to the efficiency of the blockading ships, in several ports. He mentions numerous cases of ships, barks, and brigs, escaping the cruisers. I learn that while a large American frigate—fully as formidable as the *St. George*, apparently—was under steam, off Charleston, a complete flotilla of small ocean traders and coasters continued to pass in to the city, and out again, either regardless of, or insensible to, the presence of war ships.

The numerous facts establishing the perfect inefficiency of the men-of-war, in regard to the stopping of commercial intercourse with ports before which they have appeared, could be elaborated to a great length. But even now, (the Admiral, permit your correspondent to say, is writing about the 2d of June,) St. Marks, an important port, is not at all cut off from maritime trade, as one of my fleet saw all sorts of vessels enter and depart from it, without being impeded. Apalachicola was thronged with craft until a few days since, and four other ports are stated to be open to-day.

A regular steamer communication is constantly kept up between Savannah, an important harbor in the State of Georgia, and some other port.

Above you have all the facts, which, I have reason to believe, are by this time before the English Government. The document from which I make this extract is said to be almost a perfect copy of the Admiral's official report, the nature of which is as fully understood in American and British circles in Havana, as we know the irrepressible tone of hostility towards our country which Britons give utterance to. It is right to say that, in order to make the Admiral's statement brief, I have not followed his exact and careful style.

There is some news here, but not much. BILLY WILSON's Zouaves are becoming acclimated to Florida, and have only had three desperate rows since they arrived. There was "nobody hurt," however. Two or three hours of each day find them drilling on the Island, which they have explored "from the centre all round to the sea." I am told, but cannot vouch for the story, that three or four of them, a few evenings since, sent a petition to Col. BROWN, asking leave to "reconnoitre in the Warrington Navy-yard." Suicidal as the proposition appears on its face, it is not unlikely to have emanated from the "Zoo Zoos," as they are fond of calling themselves. They have a gallows erected, and hang in effigy a few prominent Secessionists every evening. Poor BRAGG and JEFF. DAVIS are sent down the trap as regularly as the night falls. I believe there will be a Court Martial convened here for the trial of some unruly fellows, in a few days, but the rules of the service will not permit me to send you any particulars of such matters.

If soldiers sleep in some camps in day time, they do very little of such business in BRAXTON BRAGG's; he is drilling his men continually—but not long at a time—and if they are not as stupid as mules, they must be well disciplined men. I hear that Col. RAMSEY, with his Georgia Regiment, was one of "the distinguished officers" that left Pensacola some time since for the seat of war in Virginia. There were only about 1,500 Georgians on shore altogether, so that Major LARY's Battalion leaves that State not very numerously represented now. There is no denying the fact that the rebels are less dissatified at present than they were six weeks ago, which proves either that they have got some money, or that they are becoming used to camp life. The sand fortification, placed inside the light-house, has been operated on considerably during the past week, and the foundry in the Navy-yard is kept as busy as it can be.

There was a rumor here some days ago, that the commander of the steam corvette *Brooklyn* would be superseded, for allowing the rebel steamer *Sumter* to escape, but I have heard nothing about it since. The affair was most clumsily managed, to make the best of it. The *Sumter*, as you are doubtless aware, has been rendered a very good man-of-war by the New-Orleans people, four or five of our ex-commanders helping to fit her out.

I can announce, on "incontrovertible authority," that two officers direct from Richmond, and three diplomats, have been on an official visit to the rebel camp for several days. A long and animated discussion with them was carried on by Gen. BRAGG at his head-quarters, and they left for Montgomery—and not for Virginia—after reviewing a division of troops. There were all sorts of rumors afloat while the gentlemen remained,—many of the soldiers thinking that they came for men to volunteer for Virginia, which all hands would have done, as they are heartily sick of idleness.

Three rifled guns have gone on the train to Alabama, but they were replaced by Columbiads.

The note sent by BRAGG to Col. BROWN, asking him not to notice the firing of a gun or so, has been explained. The rebels have learned to rifle their heavy pieces, and try them with ball, to test their strength. This shows that they are not so green as we thought.

For the first time since our arrival here, there are no complaints heard. The garrison have pretty good food, the steamers have got plenty of coal, and fresh vegetables come occasionally. But the absence of hope, and the presence of inactive life unman us. We can never attack Pensacola and drive out the rebels with our present force; and they do not seem to entertain the idea of attacking us. And thus matters stand. I have too often "spread myself" on the subject to say more about it now.

The British fleet here is to be increased by the *Mersey*, *Ariadne*, *Challenger*, *Rinaldo* and *Driver*, and some thirteen gun-boats. There will then be over thirty-five vessels, manned by some 3,500 men, under the command of our friend, Admiral MILNE. TODD.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million in Treasure on the way to New-York—Arrivals of Coolies at San Francisco—The Governor of Nevada, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, July 23.

The Pony passed at 11 P. M., yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 13.

Arrived, 10th, *Harkaway*, Hong Kong.

Sailed, 10th, ship *White Swallow*, Hong Kong; 11th, steamer *Uncle Sam*, Panama, carrying 190 passengers and $1,116,000 for New-York, $149,000 for England, total, $1,265,000.

The principal shippers of specie, are Messrs. Wells, & Fargo, $320,000; B. Davidson, $130,000; Parrott, $125,000; Delaplaine & Co., $75,000; Coleman, $75,000; Sacks & Co., $69,000; Sather & Church, $66,000; Straus & Bros., 60,000; Tallant & Wilde, $55,000; Reichbaum, $50,000; W. Seligman, $49,000; Dewitt Kittle, $34,000; Alsop, $32,000; Brumagim, $20,000.

The shipment of treasure since January, as compared with the report of the corresponding period last year exhibit a decrease of only $1,801,535.

The following is a list of the cabin passengers per *Uncle Sam*:

Col. Casey, U. S. A., and family, Capt. Adams, U. S. A., and family, Capt. S. T. McGranagle, U. S. A., Mrs. Manning and child, J. B. Sykes, Mrs. Moore, F. Perrin and family, G. O. West and family, R. M. Coffin and wife, H. W. Larkin and wife, S. F. Gage, H. A. Eastman, M. Montague, Capt. Crosby, Capt. B. P. Drew and wife, J. P. Burns, Mrs. J. F. Poole, Adolph Muller, Dr. Francis, Capt. Sattelle, Geo. T. Casebelt, Mr. Critenden, J. Sanders, Mrs. S. C. Coburn and child, Robert Powers, T. Blake and family, H. M. Tobin, Dr. Bailes, U. S. A., Dr. Rodgins, U. S. A., E. C. Cross Penfield, J. S. Holland, H. Southworth, Robert Powers, Alfred Fellows, Mr. Brooks, J. C. Falk, G. H. Mitchel, Joseph Lane, Mrs. S. S. Coburn and child, S. Collins, D. Ferguson, S. Brown and wife, J. B. Sisley, P. Sands, J. G. Wilson, Thos. M. Graghagen, J. D. Kyt, Mrs. Martha Dempsey and child, C. Parish, Mr. Lindenburger.

No features of interest continue in the trade. Transactions are so small that reliable quotations are impossible. Wheat and flour are declining, on account of the liberal receipts, and the new crop.

Upwards of 1,200 Mongolians have arrived at this point from China during the week.

The number of letters forwarded eastward from this city by the Overland Mail since it went into operation, is over 30,000, or about an average of 3,000 per day.

Dr. W. A. SCOTT, pastor of Calvary Church, at San Francisco, has sent in his resignation. The Trustees have not accepted it, and probably the resignation will be withdrawn. The differences between Mr. SCOTT and his congregation on the war question, is the cause of the resignation, the Doctor being a peace man and opposed to coercion, though not an indorser of JEFF. DAVIS. His congregation will tolerate such private opinion, if it is kept out of the pulpit.

The value of Line Point, near the entrance of San Francisco harbor, which the Government needs for the site on which to build a fort, is $120,000. The Government agent sends news from Washington to to-day's Pony, recommending the purchase at the price stated.

HORACE SMITH, who killed the printer, NEWELL, in the street, in San Francisco, on the 1st of July, and had his trial removed to Placer County by special act of the Legislature, had his trial there this week. The jury acquitted him without leaving the box. The whole weight of the defence consisted in the fact that NEWELL used vile language concerning SMITH's wife, throwing doubt on her character.

Gov. NYE entered on his official duties as Governor of Nevada Territory, at Carson City, yesterday. He made a speech and created a favorable impression.

"Intelligence is received, by way of Los Angeles, to the 11th. From the new silver and tin mines in Southern California, it is represented that the state of society among the miners is bordering on savage lawlessness. A desperate fight occurred in Halcomb Valley, in which eight or ten persons were wounded.

The party of Secessionists who left Los Angeles for the South, overland, not long since, in company with Gen JOHNSTON, has been heard from at the Colorado, which they crossed going east.

The names of 67 persons of little prominence have been published as belonging to this party, and it is presumed that not many more than that number left, although some accounts say that 80 or 90 men started together.

Burning of the Steamboat Eagle's Wing.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, July 24.

The steamboat *Eagle's Wing*, Capt. CROWELL, of New-Bedford, bound here to go on an excursion, took fire in the Bay, opposite Pawtuxet, this afternoon, and burned to the water's edge. The passengers and crew were all taken off by the steamers *Perry* and *Bradford Durfee*. Loss, $30,000; no insurance. She was owned in New-Bedford.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, July 24.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and made the following nominations:

For Governor—PAUL DILLINGHAM.

For Lieutenant-Governor—STEPHEN THOMAS.

For Treasurer—JAMES T. THURSTON.

There was a very spirited debate on the no-party issue, in which the Staightout Democrats were too much for the Unionists.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF COL. WM. D. KENNEDY, AND THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

A special meeting of this Board was held last evening. The following message was read from the Mayor and ordered on file:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1861.

To Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I have requested a special meeting of the Common Council, for the purpose of giving proper expression to our sentiments, in consequence of the untimely death of Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, and other patriotic men, who have just been deprived of life in the cause of their country.

The approach of death is always fearful. When in the walks of private life, it creeps into our domicil, and desolates the spots around which cling the dearest and most tender affections, it inflicts sorrows which time alone can assuage. But this private grief becomes a national sorrow when the object is of public importance, and is lost to us by the discharge of duties of general interest. Such are the present instances. Col. KENNEDY and the other brave spirits whose loss we now mourn, gave their lives to their country in the discharge of high and patriotic duty, at a time of imminent National peril. Let us pay a proper tribute to their memory.

I recommend the adoption of suitable resolutions, and that measures be taken for the proper public funeral ceremonies. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Ald. FROMENT offered a series of resolutions respectful to the memory of WM. D. KENNEDY, late Colonel of the Tammany Regiment, and authorizing the Joint Committee on National Affairs to take suitable action for testifying in a public manner the sense of the loss sustained by the community in his death, and requesting the heads of Departments to close their offices on Friday next, the day of his funeral. Adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted eulogistic of the gallant soldiers of the Army from this City, who "fell in battle on the soil of the rebellious State of Virginia."

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY.

A special meeting of the Board was held last evening, for the purpose of paying due respect to the memory of the late Col. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY.

A series of resolutions referring to the deceased, and extolling his merits as a citizen and a soldier, passed by the Board of Aldermen, were unanimously adopted. Brief and appropriate remarks were made by Councilmen PINCKNEY, KEECH, ORTON, LENT and BARNEY.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Heads of Departments to close their several places of business on Friday, 26th inst., the day set apart for the funeral obsequies of Col. KENNEDY, and drape the same with the customary emblems of mourning.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. PINCKNEY, and adopted:

Whereas, In the engagements that have recently taken place in Virginia, between the forces of the United States and those in rebellion against its Government, many of our fellow-citizens have fallen while gallantly fighting her battles, and whereas it is quite probable that their remains will reach this City, for interment, when a majority of the members of the Common Council are absent during recess, therefore

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs, during the recess of the Common Council, be authorized to represent the Common Council in making any arrangements they may deem necessary in reference to public demonstrations or the funeral obsequies of such of our lamented fellow-citizens who may have fallen while in the service of their country.

The Board then adjourned.

THE REMAINS OF COL. KENNEDY.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF SACHEMS AND THE GENERAL TAMMANY COMMITTEE.

At 3½ o'clock, A. M., yesterday, the remains of Col. KENNEDY arrived in this City, *via* New-Jersey Railroad, under the charge of Quartermaster JOHN RICHARDSON, of the Tammany Regiment. Three soldiers of the regiment were also detailed to escort the body hither. Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, brother of the deceased, the wife of deceased and her brother came to the City in the same train. Mr. WILSON SMALL and several members of the Tammany Society were in waiting at the ferry to receive the body, which was placed in a hearse and conveyed to No. 33 Hammond-street, the former residence of the deceased. The body was embalmed at Washington, and encased in a costly coffin, and was habited in uniform. The coffin was taken into the back parlor, where numerous relatives and friends of the deceased had assembled to view the body. Upon the lid lay his cap, sword and belt, surrounded with wreaths and flowers. At a meeting of the Council of Sachems at Tammany Hall, in the afternoon, it was decided to concur with the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council in whatever arrangement they may make to-day in regard to the funeral obsequies. At a meeting of the General Tammany Committee held in the evening, District-Attorney WATERBURY offered a series of resolutions respecting the life and noble conduct of Col. KENNEDY, and deploring his sudden death. In offering the resolutions Mr. WATERBURY said that Col. KENNEDY was not only a member of Tammany Society, but was a Representative in the Democratic State Committee, and the Grand Sachem of the Society, also commander of the regiment which owed its existence to his labors. The speaker then alluded to other members of the Society who have passed away within a few years, and concluded by saying that he believed that this nation was determined to have one Union, one Constitution and one flag, unbroken and triumphant from the lakes to the Gulf.

It was resolved that the General Committee unite with the Tammany Society in attending the funeral. The Committee then adjourned.

COUNCILMANIC COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council, met in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen last evening, for the purpose of making suitble arrangements for the funeral obsequies of Col. KENNEDY. On motion of Mr. ORTON, a Sub Committee of three was appointed by the Chairman, Mr. FROMENT, to take charge of the matter, and make such preliminary arrangements as were deemed advisable. Messrs. CHIPP, BRANDON, and ORTON were delegated to serve on that Committee, and on motion Messrs. FROMENT and BARNEY were added to the list. The Tammany Society notified the Committee, that they were willing to occupy any position in the procession that may be assigned them by the latter. The Committee then adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock to-day in room No. 8 City Hall, to receive the report of the sub-committee.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

THE PIRATE SLAYERS AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WM. TILLMAN, the colored steward of the schooner *S. J. Waring*, and WM. STEDDING, who assisted him in throwing overboard the pirates, and resuming command of the vessel after she had been captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, visited Barnum's Museum yesterday. As soon as it became known that they were in the Museum, they were surrounded by a large crowd of the visitors present, and at once found themselves the lions of the occasion, and apparently the chief attraction of the place. So great was the anxiety of the crowd to hear the particulars of their encounter with the pirates, and so many times were they obliged to repeat the story, that they had no time to inspect the curiosities which they came to see, and requested of Mr. BARNUM to be allowed to come again to-day free of charge. They were told that they might come as often as they pleased, and subsequently Mr. BARNUM obtained permission from the District-Attorney for them to visit the Museum daily until otherwise ordered. The large numbers of people who have applied for permission to see them at the house for the detention of witnesses will, therefore, have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity by visiting the Museum on any day during the coming week. The coat worn by the Captain of the pirate gang, the hatchet with which they were dispatched, and the secession flag which they manufactured out of the Union flag found on board of the schooner, will also be exhibited, and the particulars of the recapture of the schooner will be rehearsed to all who desire to hear them.

PIC-NIC OF THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—The children of the Five Points, after having to forego their Anniversary festival in May, and dreading a like fate for their always longed-for Pic-nic, were yesterday most agreeably disappointed. Their teachers and themselves, numbering two hundred and eighty-six, (the infants being left at home,) embarked early for a sail across the Bay, and a day's enjoyment under the cooling shade of the noble old oaks, elms and drooping willows of Elm Park, near Port Richmond. There they made the welkin ring with hymns, songs, and patriotic glees, till noon, when a lunch was spread, under the auspices of Mr. BROWN, formerly a resident of the Mission House. After doing such justice as only hungry children can to a wholesome lunch, a grand game of foot-ball, followed by cricket, swinging, &c., &c., prepared the young masculines for a splendid swim, which was likewise entered into with characteristic zest. The girls meanwhile entertained themselves and their lady friends with innocent games on the grass—such as "Ring around a rosy," "When I was a tailor," &c., &c. The day passed without serious accident, although some of the children were of such tender age as to make the responsibility of bringing them a very serious one for the teachers. All credit is due Mr. Longking, the active Superintendent, for his indefatigable interest in the welfare of these little unfortunates.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—On Saturday evening, CHARLES GRAPP, a grocer at No. 49 Avenue C, complained at the Detective Police office that he had been victimized with a counterfeit $5 bill on the Mechanics' Bank, New-Haven, Conn., and gave a description of the man who had passed it upon him to officers DUSENBERRY and SLOWEY. Believing the counterfeiter to be a notorious individual named HENRY FRY, the Police searched for him, and on Tuesday afternoon accomplished his arrest. Meanwhile several other persons apprised the detectives that the same counterfeit money had been passed in the stores of the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and it was apparent that a gang of counterfeiters had been engaged. The prisoner FRY, upon being questioned, stated that his wife had purchased the bills from OAKLEY BEAMER, a well-known manufacturer at No. 16 Forsyth-street, paying $20 in good money for $60 of the spurious. The officers then went to BEAMER's house, arresting him, his wife, and the wife of Fox, who called upon BEAMER, probably to obtain more counterfeits, while the Policemen were in the house. The prisoners are detained at head-quarters, that opportunity may be afforded the victims of identifying them.... Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday committed MARY SPILLIARD to answer a charge of having passed a counterfeit $5 bill on the Cattskill Bank at the store of PHILIP LIPPMAN, No. 35 Jane-street. The accused is said to have been fully aware of the worthlessness of the note.

DESTRUCTION OF STABLES—FIVE HORSES BURNED.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, shortly before 1 o'clock, in a row of stables in the rear of a feed store occupied by THOMAS KELLY, at Nos. 97 and 99 West Eighteenth-street. The flames quickly communicated to the store, and before the firemen could get at work, damage to the extent of $1,000 was done to the stock and building. The stock is insured for $600 in the Harmony Insurance Company. The stables were occupied by several pedlers, and five of their horses were burned to death. Two of the animals, valued at $600, were owned by Mr. KELLY, and two by PATRICK TENNEY, which are said to have been worth $375. The remaining one, valued at $100, belonged to Mr. McEVERLY. None of the horses were insured. The building No. 101, adjoining the feed store, occupied by colored families as a dwelling, was slightly damaged. MICHAEL GARRETTY, keeper of a liquor store at No. 97, suffered to the extent of $100 upon his stock and fixtures; uninsured. Several of the tenants had their furniture injured to the extent of $100; uninsured. The fire was no doubt occasioned by an incendiary.

MATTERS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The imports of Army blankets and cloths, with general Winter supplies, constitute the chief business at the Custom-house, since the withdrawals of sugars have ceased. They generally go into warehouse, to be withdrawn as required for consumption. The withdrawal of liquors and brandies has considerably diminished since it is known that the new tariff is not to affect goods previously in store.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—The pirates of the privateer *Sumter* were yesterday brought up for examination before United States Commissioner OSBORNE, but counsel for the prisoners not being ready to proceed, the examination was postponed to Friday next. The remaining pirates of the *Jeff. Davis* will be examined before the Commissioners at 10 o'clock this morning.

AN ALLEGED SECESSIONIST.—WM. J. BOGGS, a young man who arrived lately from Europe, was arrested last evening by the Police, for having given expression to traitorous ideas. The prisonner soon became a good Union-man, and was subsequently released. Some papers found in his possession were detained for further examination.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists

Wm. Tillman of Schooner S. J. Waring—4 by 4 and card photographs of Wm. Tillman. For sale at wholesale only, by FREDERICKS & CO., No. 136 Bowery New-York.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York

MARRIED.

BLAUVELT—ZABRISKIE.—On Tuesday, July 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. W. F. Jones, Rev. AUGUSTUS BLAUVELT, of New-York, to JANE A. ZABRISKIE, of Bergen Point, N. J.

EASTER—HAVILAND.—On Tuesday, July 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Friends' ceremony, HAMILTON EASTER, of Baltimore, to ANNA, daughter of James C. Haviland, of Brooklyn.

BROWN—VAN ANTWERP.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 24, by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, LORENZO T. BROWN to LOUISE, daughter of Lewis Van Antwerp, Esq., all of that city.

ODELL—ROCKWELL.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, July 22, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dwight M. Seward, Mr. WILLIAM ODELL to Miss FANNIE E., only daughter of S. D. Rockwell, Esq., all of the above place.

DIED.

COMSTOCK.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 24, AMELIA WILLETT, relict of the late Jabez Comstock, and daughter of the late Rev. George Ogilvie, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 East 23d-st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

DOWLING.—In this City, WILSON RUSSELL, only child of Dr. J. W. and the late Minerva R. Dowling, aged 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of its father, No. 186 West 11th-st., at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon. The friends of the father and its grandfather, Rev. Dr. Dowling, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 24, JANE LAWSON, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, John D. and William, and her son-in-law, James Baliard, are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 43 West 24th-st.

HANFIELD.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 23, HARMAN HANFIELD, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 622 Grand-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Monday, July 22, after a short and severe illness, JOSEPH, son of the late Col. James Harrison, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 West 28th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 24, SARAH ESTHER, infant daughter of Charles C. and Charlotte A. Curtis, grand-daughter of O. H. Williston, Esq.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 48 Charles-st.

POWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 24, after a protracted illness, THOMAS F. POWELL, aged 24 years.

His funeral will take place to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, Samuel S. Powell, Esq., No. 228 Adams-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

JOHNSON.—At Islip, L. I., on Tuesday, July 23, JOHN D. JOHNSON, late of this City.

PERRINE.—On Wednesday, July 24, JULIA PERRINE, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 10 A. M. Her remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

STOUT.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, July 23, of paralysis, RALPH STOUT.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in George-st., New-Brunswick, on Thursday afternoon, July 25, at 4 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 399.—JULY 24, 1861.

73, 15, 64, 42, 41, 9, 28, 67, 32, 65, 17, 30, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 400.—JULY 24, 1861.

53, 51, 41, 8, 50, 63, 58, 28, 39, 18, 33, 7, 42, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION
UPON
"THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY,"
Delivered at the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, JULY 4, 1861,
Published in the
PULPIT AND ROSTRUM,
Nos. 21 and 22, Double Number.

The copy has been prepared for the PULPIT AND ROSTRUM by Mr. Everett himself, and includes an appendix of illustrative matter.

The back numbers of the PULPIT AND ROSTRUM (20 in number) contain the choicest Addresses, Lectures, &c., by the ablest men of our time. Price per number, 10 cents, or subscriptions received at the rate of $1 for 12 numbers.
H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers,
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.
A liberal discount to the trade.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The steamer ILLINOIS will leave Cleveland, Ohio, for Lake Superior, July 23, August 14, and August 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.; and Detroit, Michigan, the following days, at 8 o'clock P. M. J. T. WHITING & CO.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

ARE THE ONLY SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD SYSTEM.

"I *know* that the Hypophosites will not only prove AS SURE A REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION as Quinine is *in Intermittent Fever*, but also AS EFFECTUAL A PRESERVATIVE as Vaccination in Small-pox."—*Dr. Churchill's Letter.*

This new and remarkakable Chemical Remedy—a preparation of oxydizable phosphorus—was discovered by the celebrated Dr. J. F. Churchill, of Paris. It has been used by *over ten thousand physicians*, during the last three years, with RESULTS UNPARALLELED IN THE ANNALS OF MEDICINE; creating an entire revolution in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Stomach, and in all morbid conditions of the Nervous and Blood Systems. *Consumption is no longer an incurable malady*, for this Remedy has *restored hundreds in all stages of the disease*. The use of

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

Shows that these preparations have a *twofold* and *specific action*. On the one hand, *they increase the Principle*, whatever they may be, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE NERVOUS FORCE; and on the other, they are *most powerful blood-generating agents*, far superior to any hitherto known. * * * In all females in whom the disease is not too far advanced, *the catamenia becomes more abundant and highly colored*. Their effect upon the tubercular condition IS IMMEDIATE—*all the general symptoms disappearing with a rapidity which is really marvelous*. There is an *increase of nervous power*, sometimes even from the first day of their administration, together with *an unusual feeling of comfort and strength*. The nervous symptoms, if there have been any, disappear, as well as the functional derangements. The *appetite increases*, often in an extraordinary manner. The vacuations become *regular and more abundant*; the perspirations, if they have existed, *cease*; SLEEP BECOMES CALM AND PROFOUND.

"At the same time that the strength and appetite return, the patient gains flesh, and the features, especially after the first fortnight or three weeks, present a striking improvement. The influence of this treatment upon the cough and expectoration has been equally rapid, and *has often caused their disappearance*, or alleviation, within a very short space of time, frequently *in even two or three days*."

VOICES OF MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.
THE OLD TREATMENT.

COD LIVER OIL—"I have not seen a single case of Consumption cured by this article.—*Dr. Bell, in Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter.*"—(See Treatise, p. 109.)

"Cod Liver Oil frequently produces an acrid burning sensation in the throat; it is extremely difficult of digestion by many stomachs; by others it cannot be borne at all without producing disagreeable and even serious gastric symptoms; and in general, nausea and purging are very frequently results of its use.—*Dr Linsay.*"

IRON—"Iron, in any form, fixes the consumptive condition and hastens the development of tubercle. Its administration is criminal in the highest degree.—*M. Trousseau to the Imperial Academy of Medicine.*"—(See Treatise, pages 79, 141.)

THE NEW TREATMENT.

"I have used 'Winchester's Hypophosphites' in Phthisis, Anemia and Chlorosis, with marked success, curing a case of consumption where Tubercles, no doubt, existed in the second stage of development. I cured a case of Chlorosis at once, and several cases of Anemia, where great debility existed."—*Ira Barrows, M. D., Providence, R. I.*

Mr. Winchester is worthy of all confidence, and devoted himself enthusiastically to these preparations.—*Dr Meredith Reese, M. D., LL. D., American Medical Gazette.*

"I have personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's honesty and integrity, and can assure the Profession and the Public that his preparations of the Hypophosphites can be relied on."—*James R. Chilton, M. D., Chemist.*

"I have prescribed Winchester's Hypophosphites in some fifty cases of Consumption, Chlorosis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, &c. with the happiest results. HAVING FOUND THEM SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS."—*Samuel H. Tewksbury, M. D., Physician to the U. S. Marine Hospital, Portland, Me.*

REPORT OF THE RESULTS OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES IN OVER THREE HUNDRED CASES.

[It is with peculiar satisfaction that I call the attention of the reader to the following communication from Dr. Harrison. When it is known that Dr. H. was, probably, the first physician in the United States who tested the Hypophosphites by the treatment of himself, *when in a hopeless stage of tubercular consumption*, and that he has since prescribed the remedy in many hundreds of cases, WITH ALMOST INVARIABLY FAVORABLE RESULTS, the value of the testimony will be conceded by all unprejudiced minds.]

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM H. R. HARRISON, M. D., OF STATEN ISLAND.

PORT RICHMOND, Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Having had an experience of several years in the use of the HYPOPHOSPHITES, both on myself and in my practice, I think it my duty to the community, to yourself and to the profession, to make known the results.

In November, 1856, I obtained a few ounces of the HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda, through the kindness of a friend, who had just returned from Paris, before you commenced the manufacture of them in the United States. From the time you engaged in their manufacture, however, I have prescribed and recommended your preparations *to more than three hundred patients*. In the greater number of these cases I have been able to note, personally, the effect produced by the use of the remedy.

No medicine, that I have ever used in the treatment of pulmonary diseases, has produced *anything like the same favorable results* as the Hypophosphites. Formerly, my patients lingered from six to eight months, and then dropped off; but now, under the use of this Remedy, THEY GET WELL, or SO GREATLY IMPROVE as *to appear in perfect health*. After its use for a few days, there takes place a GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN ALL THE SYMPTOMS: the cough *grows easy*; the night sweats *cease*; the diarrhœa is *checked*, and the appetite *improves*; and there follows AN INCREASE OF FLESH AND STRENGTH, and a *healthful vivacity and cheerfulness of spirits*, which I HAVE NEVER SEEN ANY OTHER MEDICINE PRODUCE.

Out of all the cases which I have treated during a period of two years, numbering, as I have before said, more than THREE HUNDRED, or of which I have had personal knowledge, I can report *but six failures*. In these cases, the Hypophosphites did not appear to relieve the symptoms in any degree. * * * * * * *

The Remedy, of course, acts with much greater *certainty* and *promptness* in the incipient, than in the more advanced stages; but its efficacy IS UNDOUBTED IN EVERY STAGE, as is seen in the *decided amelioration of all the more aggravated symptoms*, even where a favorable prognosis cannot be entertained. * * * * *

With this remedy in my hands, I have accomplished more, in three years, than with all the other means which I have employed during my professional life. Under its use, *I have seen my patients getting well, day by day*; I have seen them IMPROVING IN FLESH AND STRENGTH; when, before, they were considered in a hopeless stage of Phthisis.

In conclusion, I would say, that I can honestly recommend your "Preparations" of the HYPOPHOSPHITES to the Profession, as remedies of GREAT POWER, whether used as *prophylactics*, or in *arresting the graver symptoms of tubercular disease*. Should my testimony, founded upon a personal and professional knowledge of the value of the HYPOPHOSPHITES, be of any service to you, or assist you in placing them in the hands of those who are suffering from the most terrible scourge of the human race, I shall be content. Very respectfully yours,

H. R. HARRISON, M. D.

J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

"WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION"

Is the *only reliable form* of the "HYPOPHOSPHITES," and is put up in 7 and 16 ounce bottles, at $1 and $2 each. Three large or six small bottles for $5. ☞ Observe my fac-simile signature on the wrapper and label of directions. DO NOT CONFOUND THIS REMEDY WITH THE PHOSPHATES or "CHEMICAL FOOD!" and use no preparation containing iron, which is dangerous.

N. B.—IN PULMONARY DISEASES, THE MOST ACTIVE TREATMENT SHOULD BE PURSUED DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, THE PERIOD WHEN MOST PATIENTS UNWISELY SUSPEND THE USE OF THE REMEDY.

☞ Circulars containing the only authentic information in regard to the new treatment, free to all.

All orders, inclosing cash, will receive prompt attention, and packages forwarded by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Union. Sold by the most respectable Druggists, and wholesale and retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER.

MILITARY.

$100 BOUNTY WHEN TERM OF ENLISTMENT EXPIRES.
PAY COMMENCES IMMEDIATELY.

Able-bodied men, not over 40 years old, will still be received in Company K, Capt. Peck, of the First Regiment Long Island Volunteers. This Company is already mustered into the United States service, and at Fort Schuyler. Apply to Mr. GORMAN, clerk of the *Major Anderson*, foot of Peck-slip, at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. daily, or to Capt. PECK, at the Fort.

UNION LIFE GUARD—COL. JULIAN ALLEN—Head-quarters, No. 130 Water-st., New-York. Parties having companies ready can be taken into this regiment, which was accepted by the Secretary of War on the 20th inst., and ordered to be mustered in. They will be armed, equipped and quartered immediately. Each officer furnishing 82 men, rank and file, will be entitled to a Captaincy; furnishing 50 men, to a first lieutenancy; 30 men, to a second lieutenancy. For particulars, call or address immediately at Head-quarters, as above. None but effective men will be received.

WASHINGTON GRAYS ASSOCIATION, EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The members of this Association are requested to meet at the Armory, Centre Market, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 7 o'clock, to receive the regiment, which is expected to arrive at 9 o'clock, at the foot of Cortlandt-st., (in citizen's dress.)
Ex-Col. J. W. AVERY, President.
FRANCIS, Secretary.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

LIEUTENANT WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN who will advance some funds towards recruiting a few men to fill up a company attached to a regiment now forming in this City can secure the lieutenancy of the same by applying at room No. 7, Wood's building, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

From the Ladies' Visitor, of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST REPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething: it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

FOR
OUR WOUNDED AT WASHINGTON.

IMMEDIATE DONATIONS WANTED
OF
ICE BY THE CARGO,
WINE AND PURE SPIRITS,
SHEETS AND SHEETING,
FLANNEL AND TOWELING,
MOSQUITO NETTING.

SEND TO THE CARE OF
THE SANITARY COMMISSION,
TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
PROF. A. D. BACHE, Vice-President
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., Corresponding Secretary.
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ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. Army.
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PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely purer; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st., and at No. 375 8th-av., near 29th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City. DAVIES & CO.

ARMY EXPRESS.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the soldiers at one-half the usual rates.

TAMMANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.—BROTHERS: You are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our beloved late Grand Sachem, William D. Kennedy, on FRIDAY, the 26th of July. The service will take place at the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, at 2 P. M. The members of the Society will assemble at the Church at precisely 1½ o'clock. They will receive the necessary badges from the Secretary.

By order, HENRY VANDEWATER,
Father of the Council.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday July 24, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

The market is dull, though we have had but little difficulty in selling *good* lots of State or Western Butter at 10c.@12c., and we have sold but little at less than 10c. We refer, of course, to Butter that is good and sweet, suitable for home trade and table use. Other descriptions and inferior Butter sell at low rates. We have always found July and August the best months for selling all Western Butter, including Western Pennsylvania, and would advise shippers to let their Butter come forward as fast as taken in, and take present market rates. Orange County Pails advanced during the week in consequence of the limited supply; but increased receipts now make it rather difficult to sell at advanced rates, and the outside figures are seldom reached.

Orange County Pails	16	@	18
Fine State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	12	@	13
Fair State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	10	@	11
Fine Welsh Tubs	11	@	12
Fair Welsh Tubs	8	@	10
Western Reserve Choice	10	@	11
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	9
Ohio, Common to Good	6	@	8

CHEESE.

Fine qualities are in good demand. Other grades remain dull and inactive.

Fine State Dairy	6	@	7
Fair State Dairy	3	@	5
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pineapple	6	@	9

EGGS.

The supply is equal to the wants of the trade, at 13c.@13½c., loss off.

BEANS

Are a little firmer for the best qualities.

Small Pea, Prime	—	@1	65
Medium	1 45	@1	50
Marrow	2 00	@	—
Kidney	—	@2	00

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples continue in active demand at 4c.@4½c.

Dried Apples, State and Western	4	@	4½
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@	1½
Dried Peaches, Peeled, Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ℔ ℔	11	@	14
Turkeys, dressed, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Fowls, live, ℔ ℔	11	@	12½
Fowls, dressed, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Chickens, Philadelphia, ℔ ℔	11	@	13

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Mercers, new	—	@2	50
Buckeyes, new	2 00	@2	25
Junes, new	—	@2	00
Beets, new	—	@	75
Parsnips	—	@1	00
Long Island, New	—	@2	25

BEESWAX

Quiet at 28c.@29c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	July 27
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug 21
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept 14

PERSONAL.

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, ARTIST, (Bartholomew,) will oblige a friend by sending his address, H. H. Held's Hotel, Bowery, New-York City. Any intelligence concerning him will be thankfully received.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUGUST NUMBER
OF
THE LADIES' WREATH.
NOW READY.

Terms, only 12 cents per Number, or $1 per year. Will be issued on FRIDAY, the 26th. Contains a fine STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING; a Lithograph, beautifully done in colors of the 79th Regiment, comprising musicians, flag-bearer, and two privates.

Also, the commencement of an original serial tale, entitled LITTLE BROWN BESSIE. Poetry by his Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, &c., &c.

A Fashion Group of Children—five figures—Illustrations of embroidery, guipure lace, sleeve pattern, &c.; also accurate descriptions of all fashionable articles of dress, with PRICES ATTACHED. Positively ready on Friday the 26th. Agents and News Boys supplied on liberal terms. Call or send in your orders early at No. 111 Fulton-st.

Single copies sent to any part of the Union, on receipt of four three cent stamps. These beautiful colored Lithographs of the different regiments will be continued throughout the war. Yearly subscription for the WREATH only $1 00. All orders and communications should be addressed to Mrs. L. D. SHEARS, Box No. 2,458 New-York Post-office.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT

C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.	W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.	Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.	G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.	E. D. Burt, Washington.
	J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.	John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

ARMS! ARMS!!
200 RIFLED MINIE MUSKETS,
200 MINIE RIFLES, 800 SABRE BAYONETS,
Government pattern, for sale low for cash on delivery, by WILLIAM H. SOWERS, Hardware Commission Merchant, No. 412 Commerce-st., Philadelphia.

CARTRIDGE BOXES FOR SALE.
3,800 Cartridge Boxes, New-York State pattern.
3,800 Cap Pouches, New-York State pattern.
For sale at a bargain, by JAMES SMELLIE, No. 22 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

WAMSUTTA MUSLINS,
in all the different widths and qualities, at the lowest market prices.
Parties wishing these goods regularly, during the coming season, can be supplied by A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 63 AND 65 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing in style, or as thorough waitress; would take the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $6 to $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid, or waitress in a hotel; has always lived in private families; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., room No. 10, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or waiting; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 81 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH CANADIAN COLORed woman wishes a situation as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups, game, gravies; and is also a good baker of bread, biscuit, pastry, jellies, &c.; and has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended woman, a situation as a first-class meat and pastry cook, or will cook and assist the laundress; is a most excellent baker, understands cooking in all its branches; good disposition and very obliging; best City references; no objection to the country. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, viz.: meats, game, soups and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker, no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—SHE UNDERSTANDS SOUPS, FISH, meats, boning turkeys, made dishes, game, pastry, creams and jellies; has had long experience; best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 86 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; makes jellies and jams; no objections to a first-class boarding-house or first-class hotel; no objections to city or country. City reference. Call at 11 6th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, also, a good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN OF good experience, a situation as cook and laundress or laundress alone; can do up gentlemen's and ladies' linen in style; no objection to the country; good reference. Inquire at No. 9 6th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook in a small family, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Good City reference given at No 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, was herand ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION, AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework for a small family, in the country or City. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 45 5th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A MOST obliging and capable young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress, or general housework; makes excellent bread, pies, cake, and is a beautiful laundress; is neat about her person and kitchen, and very willing. Best City reference. No objection to country. Wages $5 or $6 per month. Call or send to No 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread, biscuit and pies, &c., &c.; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, with the best City reference. Call at No. 86 West 44th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of one or two children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to traveling. Apply at No. 149 West 38th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant, is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to traveling; best of City reference. Apply at No. 149 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has several years' City reference; no objection to the country; would travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No 128 Clinton place, 8th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young American Protestant girl as nurse, or to assist in any kind of up-stairs work; can furnish good reference; wages not so much the object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 146 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A MOST excellent young woman, with three years' City reference from her present employer, wishes a situation as nurse and first-class seamstress; cuts and fits all kinds of ladies' and childrens' dresses in first class style; good disposition; very neat and obliging; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call or send at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young German woman wishes a situation in either of the above capacities; has been twenty months in her last place, or will do general housework in a private family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO HAS lost her baby, three month old, wishes a baby to nurse in her own house; can give the best of reference from the family she got married out of. Call at No 2 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; understands a little about hairdressing, has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 20th-st., front room, third floor.

A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, &C.—WANTED, a situation as family seamstress, invalid nurse, or would take charge of a house where there are no small children, by a respectable woman, in City or country, is fully competent in any of the above duties, and has 18 months' City reference from her last place; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for three days, at No 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as seamstress; is capable of any kind of housework. City reference given. Call at No 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT—IN CITY OR country; distance no object, a situation wanted for a very smart, capable German girl, who understands all kinds of housework, cooking, washing and ironing; is not afraid to work at moderate wages, and is highly recommended. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, 3 doors from Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS, COOKS, &c.—To private families, hotel proprietors and others, in city or country, your especial attention is solicited. Free of charge, at all times, can be had well-recommended, capable and obliging domestics, at moderate wages. Also, very nice girls lately arrived, at low prices. To those who will favor us with their patronage, we would assure them that the business is done on the most honorable principle, and to the best of our ability to give utmost satisfaction. Pleasant reception room for employers. Please leave your orders, or call at No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., near the New-Haven and Harlem dépôts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a girl who advertises from her present place for a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress and to assist in taking care of children; would not object to go into the country with a family for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No 5 Bedford-av., Williamsburgh.

AS COMPETENT WAITRESS.—CAN TAKE a man's place or chambermaid; fine washer and ironer, or nurse, or good plain sewer; situation wanted by a very neat, tidy young woman, fully competent in any of the above branches, and has the very best of City reference; will go to the country. Apply at No. 88 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—COOK.—WANTED BY a first-class waitress, a situation in the City or country; takes the entire charge of the silver and parlors; wages $7; or do fine washing and ironing in style, also, a cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $8 to $9. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to do chamberwork and washing; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references from her last place. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general houswork, or as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 68, corner of 43d-st. and 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl wishes a situation in a respectable family to do housework. Good City reference. Call for two days, at No. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman who has lately landed from the old country, who is willing and able to do general housework, and has lived out with respectable families in the old country; is willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not such an object as a home. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, to suit the times, for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., excellent female servants, civil and willing, at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready. N. B.—Orders for servants by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to work in a vegetable garden if required; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. McC., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses, and can produce two years' first-class references from his last employer. Address M. H., at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store.

AS COACHMAN, OR GROOM, OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Situation wanted, by a young man, who will be found to understand each of the above; can produce the very best City and country recommendations; will go at wages to correspond with the times; will make himself in any way useful. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work if required. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS superintendent of a farm, by a young man who understands landscape gardening, horticulture, and the raising of stock. Address H., Box No. 2,388, New-York Post-office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—MAN and wife wish situations, the man understands gardening, farming and the care of horses; his wife will cook, wash and iron for a small family; can give good reference. Address B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 114 Centre-st.

AS HANDY-MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH four years reference, wishes a situation on a gentleman's place; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a first-rate driver, and knows how to keep his carriage in good order; can work in a garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS PORTER OR NIGHT-WATCHMAN.—Wanted by a young man of sober and steady habits a situation as porter or night-watchman in a hotel or store; is a good and faithful man, and can furnish the very best City references to any one that requires his services; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Call or address, for two days, H. C. M., No. 424 Broadway, first-floor, back room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter, in a private family, by a first-rate waiterman, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to go to any part of the country, and can produce the best of City reference. Any family requiring such will find him trustworthy and obliging. Apply for three days, at No. 802 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., in the drug store, for W. L.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS private waiter, by a Protestant; is accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, and understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen at No. 29 East 22d-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART TIDY, ACTIVE boy in a meat market, one used to horses preferred. None need apply unless well recommended. Address C. L., No. 602 6th-av.

FRENCH NURSE WANTED.—WANTED, A French woman as nurse, she must understand her business thoroughly and have good references. Apply, this day, at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, 2 CONductors, 4 girls to travel. Apply at 7 Chatham-sq.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

MUSIC.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG gentleman, of good abilities, desires to find board and lodging in a respectable private family, where instruction on the piano-forte would be received in full or partial payment. For particulars apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches. German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REUHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The subscriber will take two additional boys (four in all) into his family, in Cambridge, Mass., to attend his school. He refers, in New-York, to Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., No. 106 Washington-st., F. G. Shaw, Esq., Trinity Building, and Rev. O. B. Frothingham, No. 113 West 34th-st. W. P. ATKINSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, A GRADUATE OF A FIRST-class Institution, and a successful teacher, of much experience, wishes the Principalship of a school on salary, or a promising locality for the establishing of one either in City or country, where it will meet with encouragement and success. Address VICE-PRINCIPAL, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED.—AA ACTIVE, UNMARried gentleman in the English department of a Boys' Boarding School. One who has had some experience preferred. Address, stating age, &c., PRINCIPAL, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher or private tutor, by a thoroughly educated gentleman, who has been teaching twelve years, and several years principal of a first-class academy. Address TEACHER, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PONEY FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PURE Andalusian pony, five years old; has been used by a young lady; perfectly broke to saddle, kind, gentle, and warranted sound. Can be seen at Disbrow's Riding School, 5th-av. and 39th-st.; will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW LIGHT ROOKAway, with jump seat; a new light barouche for one or two horses; a light coach in perfect order. Apply at No. 141 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.—A German gentleman, with the best of references, wishes the agency for Germany and the adjoining countries for goods of American manufacturers, and will open for them a large and safe market. For particulars address [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE
HOTEL KNOWN AS THE GENERAL'S,
No. 90 Prince-st., near Broadway,
On THURSDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock,
Comprising, in part,
CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
bar fixtures, large lot of feather beds, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rich gilt frame pier and mantel Mirrors, oil-paintings, fine line engravings, mahogany sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases, cottage chamber suites, China, glassware, cutlery, kitchen and cooking utensils, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 37 Nassau-st. Sheriff's sale, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, made and delivered by J. Edward Ireland and Sarah E. Ireland, his wife, to Edgar Reed, filed in the Register's Office of King's County, on the 8th day of March, 1861, household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpet, rosewood parlor suite, in hair-cloth; oak marble-top cottage suite, centre tables, hair mattresses, spring bed, toilet set, vases, lamps, &c. Also, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, rosewood suites, in brocatel; mahogany bedroom furniture, large bar counter, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, &c. JOHN R. WILSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE.—ASSIGNEES SALE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every variety, seeds, tools, roots, fertilizers, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1861, at 10 A. M., at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 197 Water-st., New-York, the entire stock of the above-mentioned implements, &c., consisting of plows, plow castings of all kinds, cultivators, harrows, corn shellers, hoes, shovels, spades, churns, grain cradles, garden rakes, mowing and reaping machines, horse-powers and threshers, fanning and gris tmills, grain, field, grass, garden, herb and flower seeds, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Terms cash. GEORGE J. S. THOMPSON, Assignee, &c. of JOHN McNALLY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, July 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained on the morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No 141 Broadway, will be sold parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush, reps, and hair-cloth; rosewood etageres, book-cases, chamber suites, library suites, buffets, extension dining tables, and a general assortment of first-class furniture, for cash. By order of assignee.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply, and other carpets, wardrobes, washstands, kitchenware, &c. Also, iceboxes, sewing-machines. Dealers invited to attend.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S Leverett & Co., No 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to city and country trade.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from dépôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Handsomely located on the Hudson River, at Sneden's Landing on the Palisades, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, 20 miles from the City. Buildings all new and commodious. The grounds comprise about four acres, half of which is nicely laid out; the balance in forest and fruit trees. The location commands a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country. Apply to the owner after 2 P. M.
A. W. PAGE, No 43 St Mark's-place, N. Y.

A HOUSE FOR SALE NEAR SOUTH ORANGE, new, tasty, and well built, with one acre of land; price $3,500, worth $5,000. The location can scarcely be surpassed for beauty and for convenience of access. Apply at No 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., or of P. FALLDO, near South Orange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VERY HANDsome, new, small two story and attic frame and brick house, beautifully situated near the railroad dépôt at Flushing; location perfectly healthy; built to rent or sell, but in the best manner, and is adapted for heater, gas, bath, &c. Price low. Apply at No 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year, also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET IN WILLIAMS' BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A well situated and well arranged house, in perfect order. It has been recently enlarged, painted and papered, and is replete with every convenience. The grounds are nearly an acre in extent, having fruit and shade trees. Being situated on the Bronx River, there are unrivaled facilities for boating, fishing, bathing, &c. There is a barn on the premises for the occupant's use. The whole will be let for the season, or by the year. The rent in either case will be $250. Apply to JOHN MORRISON, Williams' Bridge Dépôt, Harlem Railroad, or to GEO W. DITCHETT, Chambers-st., corner Chatham.

NO. 55 EAST 12TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE Whitney House, between Broadway and 4th-av., furnished rooms to let in single or in suites, privilege in kitchen if required; terms moderate, pleasant location; references exchanged. French taught on the premises by an experienced teacher.

CHEAP RENTS IN BROOKLYN.—FOUR new cottages in Sands-st., between Hudson-av. and Gold-st. Also several houses and tenements in various parts of Brooklyn. Rents from $100 to $300. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house, 25x60, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautiful in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the subscribers, Certificate for 50 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company Stock, standing in the name of Messrs. Hayes & Tompkins, New-York, Number 11,165, dated April 2, 1861.

Transfer of said stock has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES on valuable improved property (given for the purchase money,) out of the City, for a stock of goods to the amount of from $12,000 to $20,000. Parties having stocks of goods to dispose of in this way can meet with a good opportunity. Address D., Box F, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Sole Agent.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BEAM STEAMengine, of eight-horse power; takes up but little room. Inquire at No. 381 8th-st., near Avenue D.
ISAAC DURYEE.

CARBON OIL.—TWENTY BARRELS OF SUPErior refined carbon oil for sale, in lots to suit, at fifty [illegible]

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS.

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS.

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

JONES HOUSE, NO. 734 BROADWAY.—Suites of parlors and single rooms to let, with or without board. Price in accordance with the times.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Terms for a gentleman and wife $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, can find good rooms, at reasonable terms, by applying at No. 248 Hicks-st., near Joralemon. The house has every modern convenience, and is within four minutes walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE LARGE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; also, two hall rooms. The house is pleasantly situated, not five minutes' walk from three ferries. Bath in the house. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston-st. Terms moderate.

46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely-furnished front sitting-room and bedroom; also a single room, with or without breakfast, to let, to gentlemen only. Terms moderate; references exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishing to lessen their expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board, and are willing to furnish a private table, may make a permanent arrangement; will furnish rooms, if desirable; terms in accordance with the times, location up town. Address W. E. L., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE CITY OF NEW-York, by a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family; have their own furniture; terms must be moderate; location must be on the west side, and below 23d-st.; no use for any one to answer who intend to keep other boarders. Address, for two days, A. M. J., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A ROOM AND BEDROOM ADJOINING TO LET—Separate or together, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, permanent or transient; also, an elegantly furnished back parlor; reference given and required. Apply at No. 50 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN may find good rooms with partial board, in a private house convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address B V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family by applying at No 13 Poplar-st. Location good, and near Fulton ferry.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, forty-five minutes' by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st., a suite of large, airy rooms are now vacant in the Woodland Park House. This delightful family mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the Hudson. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing. Good stabling. Families desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed, the house being within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat, and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three suites of rooms vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L. I., which can be had immediately on reasonable terms. The steamboats *Long Island* and *Mayflower* leave Pier No. 22, James-slip, East River, daily, one at 3½ and the other at 4 P. M. The new steamboat *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange Co., N. Y.—Healthy beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing and boating, abundance of fruit and vegetables, dairy, &c., at moderate charges. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, 55 miles, thence by coach to the Lake. Refer to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., No. 24 Pine-st., New York, or address the subscriber, WM. B. WATERSTONE, Chester Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the City. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No. 150 Broadway.

TO FARMERS.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board at a farm-house where there are no other boarders. The place must be accessible at all hours, and not be over 1 or 1½ hours from the lower part of New-York. Address, without delay, giving full particulars, RURAL, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL AND quiet "Mountain Glen" affords the facilities for a quiet "home" in the country, and the absence of fashionable life. $5 per week. Particulars of R. M. TITSWORTH, No 8 Dey-st., second floor, or address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE AT HAWLEYVILLE, CONN.—A few boarders can be accommodated with first-class board and pleasant rooms, on moderate terms. Apply to or address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING AT GLENWOOD, on the Hudson, can accommodate a small family or two gentlemen and their wives, with handsomely furnished rooms and board; good stable if required. Apply at No. 129 Prince-st.

FOUR PERSONS, WHO WILL OCCUPY two rooms, opening together, can be accommodated at a pleasant, shady situation, near the water, in the vicinity of Hudson. Terms, $5 per week. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen want country board, plain, but good, within half an hour to an hour's sail of the City. Address, stating price, &c., A. S. R., Box No. 1,207 New-York City.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, Good country board at a farm house, within a convenient distance of New-York City. Address, stating price, with full particulars, H. L. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD PLAIN and cheap farmhouse preferred, and near water, for a lady and two children. Address, with terms and stating location, S. B. MATHEWS, No. 162 Clinton-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN, near Clinton and Fulton avs., house with ten lots, good garden, shade trees, &c.; would exchange for small farm near the City, on or near the Hudson River. Preferred on high ground, from 11 to 20 acres, not to exceed $10,000. Address Box No 850 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BASEMENT AND four-story house in 39th-st., No. 88, between 4th and Lexington avs., containing all the improvements. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET AND regular habits, a nicely furnished sitting-room, and bedroom without board, in a house where no boarders or other lodgers are received, in the vicinity of 5th-av., between 10th and 22d sts., or Brooklyn Heights preferred. Address BRITISHER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife want, about October 1, a suite of second story front rooms, in a first-class house; location near 5th-av., between 15th and 24th sts. Reference given and required. Address P., Box No. 154, *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE business wanted, or to take the place of a partner retiring, by a gentleman with good references and in good credit, in exchange for fine dwelling houses well rented, or his farm and country seat near the City. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 1,750, Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & CO., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
(EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, OARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will finally close on Saturday, the 27th day of July. Due notice will be given of the openign of the books of the Erie Railroad Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,000 and upwards, to suit the borrowers. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

$1,500 AND $700 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—EDWARD A FRASER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., near the Bowery.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 20 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 16 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.
JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION,
EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed) A B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
jy13-law4wS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Riuo, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No 36 John-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages, contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THER ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages. At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.
WM P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. —Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.

FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug 10.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 28th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and [illegible] M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abrahm's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6. P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10 45 P. M. (Sundays included)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5.30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 10, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF LEBANON Lodge, No. 191, F. A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., at 12 o'clock, THURSDAY, 25th inst., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of our late worthy brother, Joseph Harrison. By order of the W. M.
J. J. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.
DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.

STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 26, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, July 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 27, 11:30 A. M.	Friday, July 26, 10½ A. M.
Sunday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Sunday, July 28, 5 P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. JOHNSON'S Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 25, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 26, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 26, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 27, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 27, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 28, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, July 29, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¾ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

PEOPLES' LINE FOR GLEN COVE, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, ROSLYN, SANDS' POINT, MANHASSET AND GLEN WOOD.—The splendid new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. SMITH, will leave Peck Slip daily at 4 o'clock, on and after SATURDAY, July 13, (Sundays excepted.) Leaves Roslyn 6:30 A. M.; Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.; Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.; Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.; Sands' Point, 7:35 A. M.; Great Neck, 7:55 A. M.; and Whitestone, 8:05 A. M. Fare, 25 Cents.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets, good to return for one week, can be had on board the day boat DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4 30 trip.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50, deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	80
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.	7:5 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M
Peck-slip	7 45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7 50 A. M.
This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROT—FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION.—THURSDAY, July 25, at 3½ P. M., match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five. Samuel McLaughlin names double team *Ethan Allen*, and his running mate *Socks*, to wagon. James D. McMann names *Flora Temple*, to harness. A good day, and a good track.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

N B.—In this race, *Flora*, instead of going to wagon, as she did when beaten by *Ethan*, on the 15th, in the extraordinary time of 2 22, takes a sulky, thus carrying less weight, and drawing two wheels instead of four.

Special train for the Course will leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M., and return immediately after the race. Excursion tickets, to go and return, 35 cents; single tickets, 20 cents.

James-slip Ferry, at 2 P. M., will connect with the train. Also, 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes.

Stages from 34th-st. Ferry will be in attendance on the day of the race.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depôt must be presented at once at this office for settlement.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't Quartermaster Gen'l.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WILLIAM TILLMAN, THE COLORED STEWARD
Of the schooner *S. J. Waring*, who
KILLED THE THREE PIRATES,
And brought the vessel safely to this port, with
WILLIAM STEDDING, THE GERMAN SAILOR,
Will receive visitors at the Museum at all hours, and relate his experiences with Southern chivalry, and exhibit the SECESSION FLAG which the rebels made out of the schooner's American flag, also a rebel cutlas, and
THE IDENTICAL HATCHET
with which Tillman killed the ocean robbers.
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD,
continues his wonderful and extraordinary
FEATS OF MAGIC AND NECROMANCY
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE COOLEST
AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
Until further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
Or,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
Which has been played
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT NIGHTS,
And witnessed by more than
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE.
With all the new Tableaux, New Music, new Songs,
New Dances, and
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
FOURTH ANNUAL VISIT.
GRAND MILITARY DRAMA.
By Robert Jones, Esq.
AMERICA'S DREAM,
OR
THE REBELLION IN '61.

Tim Donnovan (an Irish Volunteer)	Mr. Florence
Jerusha (a Yankee Vivandiere)	Mrs Florence

PADDY MILES' BOY.

Paddy Miles	Mr Florence

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
ONLY MINSTREL BAND IN THE CITY.
House spacious, well ventilated and cool.
Programme interspersed with new ballads.
Local hits, laughable interludes and mock opera.
GEO. CHRISTY and his inimitable Band of Comedians.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8. Admission 25 cents.

FREE EXHIBITION OF TWO HUNDRED varieties of FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.—The subscriber announces to his customers and the public, that he is ready to exhibit, at his nursery, Newtown Road, Astoria, Long Island, his superb collection of Gladiolus, many of which are entirely new, and in bloom for the first time in this country. The Exhibition will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 24, and continue to SATURDAY, August 10. Accessible by 3d-av. cars and 86th-st. Ferry, and steamboat *Mattano* from Fulton Market-slip. The nursery is about a mile from either landing.
ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, No. 878 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof, and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DEFOREST MANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac A. Storm.—Summons—for relief. To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 17, 1861.
ASHLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE L. WILLARD, Oliver E. Wood, Israel A. Barker, and James L. B. Willard, plaintiffs, against Henry Lilly and Edward J. Lilly, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1861, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. Dated June 11, 1861.
H. C. PRATT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 74 Broadway.
je20-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Dennis Keeley, Elwood Taylor and Lucy Ross, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 21, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDIE S. HARTSHORN, Summons for Relief To Andie S. Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Law Office at Norwich, Chenango County N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N. Y., July 11, 1861.
D. L. FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Norwich, N. Y.
jy18-law6wTh*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 20, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
N. B. SYLVESTER,
Attorney for Insolvent.
je20-law10wTh.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No 321 7th av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861.
WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric En-

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, July 23—Midnight.

The following is a list of the wounded in Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment:

Pat Lilly, Thomas Montgomery, Jeremiah Peters, Bernard Reynolds, Sergeant J. Kelleher, Corporal P. Cahill, W. Duncan, Thomas Eagan, Wm. Finnegan, Pat Flanegan, Richard C. Kelly, Richard A. Kelly, Joseph O'Hara.

The missing in the same company were: Thomas Brown, C. Crosby, O. J. Duffy, John Dunne, John Gaffery, John Mulrooney, Maurice Murphy.

In Company B, Sixty-ninth, Richard Shuter is killed.

In the same Company, the wounded are: P. W. O'Donnell, John Cullen, John Gallagher Patrick Duffy, John Scott, Corporal J. Kiernan, Luke Doyle, Jas. McGinnis, John McTague, Peter Murphy, Davis Snyder.

The missing in Company B are George Butler, Francis Donnelly, Wm. Joyce. John Kerr, John F. McNeil, Wm. M. Carpenter, John Nugent, M. T. Whelan, Terrence Maguire.

In Company C, Hugh Reynolds is killed. The wounded in the same Company are: Patrick Blake, Corporal Timothy Carr, Lieut. J. M. Whittney, Thos. McDonald, Maxwell Sullivan, Pat. Fitzgerald, Edw'. Williams. Number of men missing, 16; number of muskets missing, 25.

In Company D, Patrick Caffrey was killed. The wounded are Sergeant Murphy, Corporal O'Brien, Hugh Fisher, Patrick Colanan, Wm. Casey, John Hayes, Jr., and Daniel O'Keefe. The missing are Corporal O'Niel, Corporal Jackson, John Sullivan, John Hayes, Thos. Shehan, Wm. Manning, Jeremiah Castigan, Theo. Theben, Michael Coleman, Joseph Collins, Wm. Maher, H. F. Olone, Patrick Brennan, and George McKeon.

In Company E the killed are Wm. Powers, Bernard Quinn. The missing are Wm. Dalton, John Dowling, Jas. Cunningham, Robt. Fitzephet, Edw. Fitzharris, Patrick McCabe, Thos. Martin, Henry Pulthe, James Purcell, James Delryan, Edward Shields. The wounded are John Fitzgerald, John Hackett, G. A. Botton, Michæl Keating.

In Company F, the killed are James Kain, D. O. Mally, Patrick Brady, Owen Donoghue. The wounded are Wm. Kenny, Second, Edward Dalton, Joseph Hogan, John Kalighan, B. Nolan. The missing are, James Mallaney, Michal Murphy, James McNulty, Hugh Hawkins, Thos. Carr.

In Company G, the killed are Corporal McBrennan. Pat. Flinn, Henry Higgins, Thos. M'Nickle, Michael Walsh. The wounded are Sergeant John McCrean, Sergeant Jos. Gallagher, Sergeant Jos. Hanlin, Sergeant Thos. O'Brien. Missing and wounded, Nick. Holland, Jas. Conly, Thos. Dunbar, Joseph Hoben, Pat. McGill, Pat. McAlhonney, Jas. M. Rarty, Richard Wallace.

In Company H the killed are Wm. Cogney, John Dillon, Thos. Herbert, James McGrath, John McCormick, J. Moran, John Owens. The wounded and missing are John Brennan, Peter Gilroy; the missing, Wm. Adams, Thos. A. Brown.

In Company I there are four killed, fifteen missing and six wounded, the names of whom I could not obtain. Capt. McIver is missing.

In Company K the killed are John J. Dunphy, Jas. Costello, Edw. Shaughassy. The wounded are John D. O'Keefe, Owen O'Reilly, Hubert H. Irwin. The missing are Sergt. W. O'Donnohue, Daniel Cassidy, Lieut. Connelly, Thos. Brickly, P. K. Hughes, (mortally wounded and prisoner,) John Sheehan, (missing.)

In the Engineer Corps, Thos. Mitchell is killed. The missing are John Bates, John Cotter. P. R. Dunn, Richard Flynn, James Gaynor, John Hussey, Thos. McGuire, Thos. McGinty, Edward Sweeny.

The following is a list of killed, wounded and missing in the Fourteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

In Company H, T. W. McCarthy was wounded in the face; J. F. Rhode, wounded in the leg; John Smith, wounded in the knee; Z. Hampton, wounded in the face; Robert Fung, wounded in the face. There are missing, W. H. Barnes, W. M. Summers, W. H. Grisom, John Jelley, Peter T. Linnane, Frank Richmond, George Bliss, Clinton Pettit.

In Company D, the color company, Capt. Baldwin is wounded in the foot by a bayonet; Lieut. J. Jones, wounded in the head; Sergeant Chas. Hulse, wounded in the breast; Edward Hicks, wounded in the arm; Peter Burgland, run over by a horse. There missing, Sergeant, Henry Holmes, Corporal John Harriday, Corporal Marcus E. Ostrander, G. W. Bennett, Wm. L. Mansfield, F. J. Beams, Wm. Revere, J. F. Warner, J. H. McClung, J. E. Plows, John Dowd, John Winn, A. B. Tickmar, J. H. DeGraff, W. T. Williamson, W. H. VanHorn, J. H. McGarran.

Company C—Augustus J. Brown, killed, shell cut his head off; Wm. W. Delbitt, mortally wounded and missing. Those missing are Sergeant Henry V. Steward, Joseph Darrow, Anthony Cook, Joseph Hall, James Brice, Frank Howland, Jas. McHenry, John H. Weice, George P. Berry, Joseph Candle, Alexander D. Grand, Alanom Pierson, Charles Plant, Charles Rineoff, Alfred Wallstencroft. Conrad Ten Eyck. wounded by a musket ball in the left side, lives in Cranberry-street, Brooklyn; Henry Ames, wounded; James McClear, shot through the left eye and nose by a shell; Isaac Snyder, shot in the arm; Philip M. Dangle, wounded; Geo. Manee, wounded.

In Company G the missing are Lieut. R. W. Goodenow, Corporal Wm. Stewart, Adams Eassler, Edw. Degan, Ed. Ennis, Francis Giessebaum, John Mungerford, Warner B. Raser, Wm. Stapleton, Charles Simmons, Frank Lowry, —— McGunnigle. The killed are John Gillan, Thomas Graham, Sidney Burr, Thos. McCluskey.

In Company I, the killed are: Corporal John W. Lee, Lem Francis. The missing are: Simeon H. Richardson, Lieut. Clayton Scholles, R. D. Higginbotham, Henry Schmidt, A. B. Smith, Henry Winstanley, John Quaide, James McGhan, Henry Smith, Felix Cuseaddan, James Cleary.

In Company F, the killed are: Chas. Kelly, John Fay, Henry Montanis, Earnest Seidel. The missing are: Corporal Aug. Theory, Chas. B. Prescott, Jacob Diels, Herman Bristol, T. O'Sullivan, Charles S. Thompson, Robert Adams, Theodore Passemiault, First Lieut. Theo. R. Salter.

In Company A, Capt. Robert B. Jordan was wounded by a musket-ball in the arm-pit.

Company K, Lieut. Benj. Phillips is missing, supposed to be at Alexandria. Color-Sergeant Francis F. Head was shot through the side above the hip, and while falling, waved the flag over his head, and handing it to a comrade, said, "Go on, boys! never mind me!" He was left in the hospital, but undoubtedly expired before morning. He lived in Fulton-avenue, and was brother to the Sergeant-Major of the regiment. His officers and comrades speak in the highest terms of his courage and gallantry while in the field.

The following is a list of the New-York Eighth Militia:

The killed are: Company A, John A. Wilson, Selden W. Seeber; Company C, John W. Layden. Company D, Mich. C. Kearney; Company G, Jas. Cayle, George Lampert; Company H, J. M. Jacobson, Edward Carroll.

The wounded are—Company A, P. Swift; Company B, C. B. Venables, probably taken prisoner; Company C, John Hart; Company D, George Tieachjur, probably a prisoner; Company G, John Clune Rylyon, Sergt. L. E. Phillips, J. K. Murphy, J. G. Broesner, E. Y. Brainard; Company H, James H. Denny, wounded and missing, Charles Bennison, Drum-Major John A. May, wounded in the shoulder.

The missing are: Company A, J. W. Harrison; Company B, Corporal Pinto, John Kingston, J. E. Dameson, George Wallis, R. H. Shalfto, J. Kearnan, E. W. Bullinger: Company C, William Gliley; Company D, Sergeant J. McGoldreck, J. H. Clyde, R. L. Rowley; Company E, Capt. M. Griffin, G. W. Beamy, R. L. Martin; Company F, four men slightly wounded, names not given, and five men missing, but all seen since the engagement; Company H, H. L. Bulkley, Jr., (standard bearer,) G. L. Blount, Surgeons Foster and Swift, Assistant Surgeon G. A. Winston, and Assistant Surgeon C. S. Degraw remained at the Hospital, and surrendered themselves to the enemy, that they might take care of the wounded soldiers at Camp Runyon, Va.

At the Hospital under charge of Dr. Wilcox, of the Twenty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, the patients are:

H. A. Chapin, Corporal, Company A, Second Connecticut, Collinsville.

Chas. A. Palmer, Company I, run over by artillery.

Henry Wheeler, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Company C, Deposit, New-York, left foot.

Peter Dwyerer, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Company A, left foot, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Sergeant A. Howard, Second Regiment, Company B, New-York, foot.

Hiram Bontell, First Michigan, Company H, Ypsilanti, left thigh.

James Cohen, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, New-York, left foot.

Thos. Thompson, New-York Zouaves, Company A, right hand and hip.

Lieut. W. Hopkins, Sixteenth Regiment, Company B, New-York Volunteers, right heel, Pottstown, N. Y.

Jack Snyder, Company F, Third Regiment, Connecticut, left cheek shot off by a shell, New-Haven, Ct.

Lewis C. Strickland, Company F, Twenty-seventh New-York, Lyons, left side.

Benj. Middleton, Company E, Fourteenth New-York, Brooklyn, right thigh.

Ralph Cummings, Company E, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts, South Boston, left hip.

Jos. Walevutan, Company G, First Michigan, left arm broken.

Harvey Wilson, Company I, First Artillery, New-York, left thigh.

L. N. Hill, Company D, Second Ohio Volunteers, Little Falls, N. Y., left leg.

Hugh O'Hara, First Ohio Regiment, Company A, back hurt, Buckhalt, Ind.

Seneca Eggleston, Company K, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, West Kendall, left foot.

Robt. King, Company F, Third New-York Regiment, left arm.

Wm. McArdle, Company B, Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, New-York City, typhoid fever.

At another hospital, under charge of Dr. Joseph A. Peters, New-York Twenty-first:

L. D. Nayal, Company A, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, in the thigh; Peter Dunn, Company A, Seventh Massachusetts, in the foot.

C. E Gray, Fourth Maine, left spine.

A. M. Burdick, Company F, First Rhode Island, bullet in arm.

James Karn, Company F, Seventy-first New-York, contused foot.

W. H. Warner, Company A, Second Rhode Island, shot through the cheek, and lost the end of his nose.

John Breed, Company D, Third Connecticut.

Jos. S. Eustis, Company B, Fifth Massachusetts, hand.

John Shaw, Company H, Second New-Hampshire, leg.

A. M. Carner, Company C, Second New-Hampshire, head.

Charles Mackintosh, Company K, Second Connecticut, left hand.

W. H. Ellerd, Company J, First Rhode Island, fractured ankle—wagon run over it.

L. H. Tescott, Company D, First Rhode Island, shot in hand—ball around the thumb.

Carlos Plumb, Company G, First Rhode Island, right hand.

Pat. Kilroy, Company K, Second Rhode Island, ribs broken.

Sergeant John Stepper, Company G, First Michigan, leg.

G. G. Royce, Company D, Second Michigan, right hand.

Corporal H. A. Chaffe, Company K, Second Connecticut, thigh.

A. Riker, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, hand.

Jo. Wilkins, Company G, First Michigan, arm.

Jas. Heany, Company C, First New-York Zouaves, arm.

N. H. Whitemore, Company E, Second Wisconsin, right breast.

Sergt. A. C. Stevens, Company C, Fifth Maine, six-pound ball struck his musket, and broke his rib.

H. Bantell, Company H, First Michigan.

W. Graham, Company K, Twelfth New-York Volunteers, dangerous wound in the abdomen.

Lieut. W. Thompkins, Company B, Sixteenth Volunteers, New-York, foot.

G. S. Chase, Second New-Hampshire, Company F, hand.

Corporal H. Dixon, Company F, Second Rhode Island, arm.

Justin Hand, Company F, Second Maine, side.

P. H. Lawrence, Company I, Third Wisconsin, shoulder.

N. Johnson, Company A, First Michigan, shoulder.

R. Sheldon, Company E, Second New-York, hand, bayonet.

George Keeler, Company F, First Minnesota, breast.

W. Brown, Company B, Second Wisconsin, ear.

James E. Wilcox, Rhode Island Battery, one arm.

S. M. Gordon, Company E, Second New-Haven, hands.

R. Dunter, Company I, First Artillery, leg.

Fred. Wishenberg, Company A, Second Michigan, arm taken off by cannon ball.

The following wounded belong to the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and are at the Georgetown Hospital. None are dangerous:

John Scott, Company I; James Abbott, Company A; John Miller, Company F; Dan McLaughlin, Company F; James Kelly, Company I; James Maltiff, Company I; John McGrain, Company I; Wm. Simpson, Company I; Thomas E. Slater, Company H; John Mitchell, Company D; Corporal John Frazer, Company E; Corporal J. W. Kennedy, Company H; Lieut. J. B. St. Clare, Company E; Roderick Black, Company B.

The following wounded are also at the Hospital, belonging to the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers:

C. Hunford, Company J; A. McVean, Company F; E. Baker, Company C; James A. Galt, Company A; James Duffy, Company F.

The following are at the Hospital, belonging to the Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers:

Abram Dox, Company H; Lafayette Hoxton and Thomas Cobland, Company C; Michael Maher, Company G; A. Oscar Waller, Company F, and G. W. Smith, Company C, all of the Eleventh New-York Regiment Volunteers. There are also at this Hospital, B. F. Middleton and Lieut. W. Hopkins, Company B, Sixteenth New-York Volunteers, wounded.

At Georgetown Hospital are the following members of the Sixty-ninth—none dangerously wounded.

Hugh Fisher, Company D; Mike Maloney, Company D; John Sullivan, Company H; John Daly, Company H; John Scott, Company B; Wm. Dorkin, Company A; Patrick Bumply; Company I; Patrick Collamer, Company C; Joseph Canton, Company I.

The following, more or less wounded, but none dangerously, are at the Georgetown Hospital:

John Sulivan, Company D, Sixty-ninth; Chris. Cummins, Company F, Sixty-ninth; Sergeant John McGeran, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Richard C. Kelly, Company A, Sixty-ninth; John Hays, Company D, Sixty-ninth; Corporal John O'Keef, Company K, Sixty-ninth; Henry Rice, Company H, Sixty-ninth; Mathew Daly, Company I, Sixty-ninth; John Kelper, Company F, Sixty-ninth; Pat. Riley, Company B, Sixty-ninth; Richard A. Kelly, Company A, Sixty-ninth; James Higsland, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Wm. Casey, Company D, Sixty-ninth; Peter Gillery, Company H, Sixty-ninth; James Gallagher, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Thomas Kiernan, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Thomas Eagan, Company A, Sixty-ninth; Joseph Gallagher, Company B, Sixty-ninth; Dan. Ryan, Company I, Sixty-ninth.

FROM HAVANA.

Reported Settlement of the Difficulty Between Spain and Hayti.

The steamship *Marion*, from Havana on the 18th inst., arrived at this port last night. She left at Havana the British screw frigate *Jason* and *Spiteful*. Sailed on the 15th, British screw sloop *Racer*. Sailed on the 12th, French brig-of-war *Mercure*, 18 guns, on a cruise Northward. Arrived on 18th, Spanish steam frigate *Isabel la Católica*, direct from Port-au-Prince, having the Admiral on board; brought information of a complete settlement of the Haytian and Spanish difficulties to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The *Niagara* and *Crusader* were in pursuit of the privateer *Sumter*.

On the 20th inst., 7 A. M., passed the *Niagara* going into Key West. She hailed the *Marion*, but gave no information.

The health of Havana is considered very fair for the season. The fever has not assumed the type of an epidemic, and exists principally among the troops newly arrived from Spain. The cases in the city are less in number, and more mild in character. The rainy season had not yet fairly set in.

At Key West everything was quiet. No United States vessel there but the *Wanderer*, in command of Lieut. Breese, which was enforcing the blockade. The Union feeling was predominant, although it is thought about one-third of the people are secretly Secessionists. They are kept in order by the presence of the military at the Fort.

Major Punch, who is in command of Fort Taylor, has everything in an excellent state of order, and the men under thorough discipline. The other officers at the Fort are Capt. Hunt, Engineer Corps; Capt. Brannan, and Lieuts. Webber and Gilham, First Artillery—all well.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, July 24.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, presented a report and memorial from the Common Council of New-London, Conn., establishing a naval school in New-London. He urged the claims of the State and place in a few remarks. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to each military and naval officer and employe of the Government. Agreed to

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, presented a memorial from the citizens of Alton, Ill., in favor of establishing an armory there. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the House bill to define and punish conspiracy, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said he wished to make a minority report against the bill.

Mr. Trumbull objected to its being received as the report from the Committee. When the majority make no report it was not according to usage. He had no objection to the Senator stating his views.

Discussion followed at some length, and a motion to print was disagreed to.

The joint resolution to approve of the acts of the President, was postponed until Friday.

The bill for the better organization of the military establishment was returned from the House, with an amendment as a substitute. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the House.

The bill to punish fraud on the part of any officers intrusted with the making of contracts for the Government was taken up, and subsequently postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the bill regulating the pay for the revenue service was taken up.

Mr. Hale moved to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December. He contended that this was no time to raise the salary of the whole corps, but subsequently the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. King moved to strike out all that relates to the portion on leave, and the regulation of the number of officers.

After discussion, Mr. King's motion was lost, and the bill passed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces, was taken up for the second time.

The bill allows the President to discharge officers who are incapable or inefficient, or violate their official duty.

Mr. Wilson said that this was a most important measure. Many regiments are utterly demoralized by the incompetency of their officers. The rout the other day shows the effect of their conduct when the officers ran several miles before they stopped. He thought the time had come when attention should be called to these things.

Mr. Sherman thought it was no time to complain of any one. There never was a braver army than the one repulsed the other day. We have a duty to perform for the future and should do that He thought the repulse of the Army would do good to rouse up the spirit all over the country.

The bill was discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Rice said he had formerly been for peace, but the country had been plunged into war, and now our constituents expect us to act and not talk. Democrat, as he was, he would give his support to the Administration, and leave details to the Administration. Let us go to work like men and do our duty here, and leave the rest for the Administration.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of the Government Police of Baltimore.

Mr. Pearce said there had been no regular meeting of the Committee. He would not object to the present consideration of the bill, but he wished it understood that he dissented entirely from the principle of the bill. He thought the Government had no authority to establish a Military Police.

Mr. Kennedy said he never believed that there was any necessity for superseding the Baltimore Police.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, offered a resolution that the present civil war was forced on the country by disunionists in the Southern States, who are now in rebellion against the Constitutional Government. In this emergency Congress, banishing all passion and resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country. This war was not waged with any spirit of suppression or subjugation, or any purpose of overthrowing the institutions of States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and as soon as this is accomplished the war ought to cease.

The resolution was laid over, when subsequently the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, July 24.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Consuls at any foreign ports where he may deem it advisable for preventing piracy, at a salary not exceeding $1,500 per annum, their offices to cease when internal peace shall be restored.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a Board of three skillful officers, to report on the construction or completion of an iron or steel-clad steamship or battery, and if the report is favorable, the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to construct one or more. A million dollars and a half is appropriated to carry this act into effect. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and eight additional clerks for the same Department. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill, providing for an increase of the Medical Corps of the Navy. Passed.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Senate bill, authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers. Passed.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution, which was passed, requesting the President to communicate, if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interest, the grounds, reasons and evidence upon which the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore were arrested and detained as prisoners at Fort McHenry.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $160,000 to pay the police organized by the United States authorities in the City of Baltimore.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky—As this bill makes an appropriation, he (Burnett) desired that it should first be considered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. This, he said, was one of those extraordinary measures resulting from the extraordinary acts of the Administration. The civil authorities in the City of Baltimore have been superseded and a military police established there instead, in violation of the express law of one of the sovereign States. This, too, was done without color or claim of legal warrant, either derived from the Constitution or any other power derived from law. This was followed by another high-handed act. Private citizens, as well as the Police Commissioners, without justification, had been incarcerated in a fortress. The President had violated the Constitution by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. My God, where is this thing to stop? We are not only in the midst of a revolution in the Southern States, but in the midst of a revolution in the States within the jurisdiction of this Government. Besides all this, a resolution has been introduced indorsing all the illegal acts of the President, instead of the Representatives of the people standing up in their manhood and arraigning the Chief Magistrate at the bar of the country, and administering to him a rebuke. He would tell gentlemen that there is a sleeping sentiment at the North. There was no power to prevent it from developing itself. He would tell them that these are the saddest events ever written on the page of our country's history.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, wanted to say a word to his friend from Kentucky. You, he remarked, are, more than any other man, responsible for the present condition of the country. You aided the mischief at Charleston and Baltimore which has brought this sad calamity upon us. You have stood by the Republicans and aided them under the pretext that you wanted to break up their party. I do not know whether this bill is right or wrong. I have not listened even to the reading of its provisions, but I desire to say to those gentlemen who are plotting the ruin of the country, they are the last men to stand up claiming a violation of the Constitution, while they, themselves, are trampling on the laws.

Mr. Burnett, rising, and asking earnestly—The gentleman certainly does not intentionally intend to do me injustice?

Mr. Richardson—Of course not.

Mr. Burnett—When the gentleman states that I was at Charleston engaged in plotting to break up the Democratic Party, he states that of which he knows nothing. I had no agency in it whatever. So far from this, I was the only man from a Slave State who, after the Convention separated, went after those who had withdrawn, and appealed to them to come back.

Mr. Richardson (resuming and speaking emphatically)—I was not mistaken in the position I assume. I found the gentleman there finding his sanction to the breaking up of the Democratic Party, and I am responsible for this statement.

Mr. Burnett, (with equal earnestness)—So far as the responsibility is concerned, I have never refused to take it.

Mr. Richardson—So help me God, I am responsible everywhere. (Applause, which was speedily checked.)

Mr. Burnett—And I am responsible everywhere else. (Sensation.)

Mr. Richardson—I stand here to declare what I myself saw.

Mr. Burnett—I desire to say to the gentleman that I will have no personal controversy with any one on this floor, but if the gentleman desires a personal controversy with me, so that he can make a personal assault he can have it elsewhere.

Mr. Richardson—I desire no personal controversy with anybody, but if the gentleman desires, he can have it. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio—After the late disaster and the enemy almost within cannon shot of the Capital, such personal indecorum does not become the House. (Slight hissing from the Republican side.)

Mr. Richardson—I am not ambitious of personal difficulties. I do not desire, but shall not shrink from them. I fear no man who walks on God Almighty's earth. I have said the gentleman from Kentucky was engaged in breaking up the Democratic Party. I know the fact.

Mr. Burnett, excitedly—Let me tell the gentleman once for all——

The Speaker—Will the gentleman yield the floor.

Mr. Richardson—I will yield to no such men. The Breckinridge Party was organized for the purpose of destroying the Government. That was its purpose and object. What do we now see? Butler of Massachusetts, Dix of New-York, Patterson and Cadwalader of Pennsylvania, who were in that movement to break up the Democratic Party, now at the head of the army. Why is this? The Douglas Party have furnished one-half of the entire army, and where is their General in command? And why is this? Have you Republicans sympathized with this Breckinridge Party? Are you still lending your aid that they may lead our armies? I ask you, Mr. Speaker, why is this? I have spoken with some freedom. You have at the head of the army a man who bore your flag through the war in 1812. You have after your disasters, impaired public confidence in him. He fought the late battle against his judgment. Whose fault was it? It was yours, and unless you rally around him, the country will not support you. I have no sympathy with the General-in-Chief in political opinion. When he was a candidate for the Presidency, I opposed him with all my heart. I should oppose him, under similar circumstances, to-morrow. But when you look on him as a military man, he is the greatest of them all, and in all respects efficient. If you had not forced him to participate in this calamity, you would have had a victory without a fighting battle.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa—I ask the gentleman who on this side have sought to impeach the character of Gen. Scott, and who are unwilling to march under his banner? We do not hope to succeed without Gen. Scott, who never lost a battle.

Mr. Richardson—Gen. Greeley, who, I think, is the ablest at the head of all the Generals, should be appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and sent to Richmond to take it. He would soon get it. [Laughter.] This is my opinion. I charge nothing for it. I have met my friend from Iowa (Curtis) on the plains of Mexico. He is a military man, and has seen the strategy of Gen. Scott. I should be amazed if I should hear him question what Gen. Scott has done. I do not include all Republicans; but you have forced a battle, and because you did so, it is lost. I declare before God as my solemn conviction, if such things are permitted you will destroy this Government, and I further declare that if Gen. Scott cannot fight the battles nobody else can. As to the bill before the House, there is an erroneous idea relative to the dignity and importance of the States. The call on the States for troops is mere courtesy. In my judgment, the President has a right to call for troops anywhere—on counties. There is no such thing as State sovereignty against the General Government. How can the Government be preserved, unless he has power to call out troops? The Federal Government for general protective purposes is supreme. It could defend the Capital and the soil everywhere.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri—I desire to say a few words. Gens. Butler, Patterson and Cadwallader were from the Breckinridge Party. That two of these gentlemen were appointed by the Administration, I believe to be correct, but Gen. Butler came hither as a Brigadier-General. It was Massachusetts who first conferred that honor on him, and he was made a Major-General for putting down a mob, and for the executive ability which he displayed. I understand that Gen. Patterson was appointed by the advice and on the recommendation of Gen. Scott.

Mr. Richardson—I said four Generals were appointed from the Breckinridge, but none from the Douglas Party, but I have no complaint.

Mr. Blair—Of all the Douglas men who are qualified for such command, I have no doubt the gentleman is the first and best.

Mr. Richardson (bowing)—I am very much obliged to you.

Mr. Blair—The gentleman said that Gen. Scott had been driven to risk a battle by gentlemen on this side, but nothing had been said here derogatory to that soldier. Is the Lieut.-General fit to command, if he can be forced to battle against his own best judgment, and at the outcry of outsiders. Nobody on this side has said aught against Gen. Scott. The charge came from the gentleman from Illinois, and it was derogatory in the highest degree.

Mr. Richardson—I take it all back. [Laughter.]

Mr. Richardson—I repeat that Gen. Scott has been forced to fight this battle. I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues [Logan and Washburne] and myself were present with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Scott. In the course of our conversation, Gen. Scott remarked, "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Stay," said Gen. Scott, "I will prove it. I have fought the battle against my judgment and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it. As God is my judge," he added, after an interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the Army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could, and did not." I stand here to vindicate Gen. Scott. I am indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say for myself that I am here the last of a generation, my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the flag of their country. I, too, have fought under its folds at home and abroad, and, God willing, there I will stand till the end of my life, defending it against all foes.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—As my colleague has referred to Gen. Scott's remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. Richardson—I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to Gen. Scott, "that I forced you to battle." To which Gen. Scott replied: "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." But Gen. Scott did not relieve the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle. Gen. Scott thus paid a compliment to the President personally. I desire to say of the President that I have known him from boyhood, If you let him alone he is an honest man. [Laughter.] But I am afraid he has not firmness to stand up against the politicians around him.

Mr. Stevens, who had given way to Mr. Richardson, now resumed the floor.

Mr. Burnett wanted to reply to Mr. Richardson, but Mr. Stevens said if he yielded to him he would have to yield to others.

Mr. Burnett—I will say nothing to render it necessary.

Mr. Stevens declined to yield the floor. This bill, he said, needed no explanation. What had occurred here to-day should serve as a warning in the future against the decorum of this House.

Mr. May, of Maryland—Here let me say—

Mr. Stevens responded "No," before Mr. May had completed the sentence.

Mr. May, however, amid cries of order, protested against the passage of the bill under consideration.

Mr. Stevens, referring to the Baltimore police arrested and incarcerated by the military authorities, said that Marshal Kane, the Chief, was a traitor, and had been presented by the Grand Jury. The Legislature of Maryland were traitors, and thoroughly imbued with the principles which created this war, and traitors and rebels ought to be punished.

The bill to pay the new Baltimore police passed.

The House went into Committee on the bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of maintaining the Government and defending the public credit by the assessment of a direct tax and internal duties.

Mr. Brown, of Rhode Island, moved an amendment to strike out January in section 6th, and insert April in lieu thereof.

Mr. Stevens, opposing the amendment, explained the motives which induced the Committee to fix on the month of January as the time for assessing the property enumerated.

Mr. R. Conkling, of New-York, moved as an amendment to section 2, giving the President power, with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Assessors, &c., that the tax levied by the bill be collected under the superintendence of Governors of States.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, proposed that the tax be levied equitably on all real and personal property in all the States, in the same manner and proportion as a State tax.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, proposed a similar amendment, which was supported by Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, but not adopted.

Mr. R. Conkling, of New-York, moved the Committee rise, when the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. R. Conkling moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to amend it so as to provide that the tax on real and personal estate provided therein be levied, assessed, and collected in the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, in the same manner as State and Territorial taxes are by local law collected therein.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, moved to amend Mr. Conkling's instructions by striking out that part of the bill relative to the thirty millions of direct taxes apportioned among the States, and to provide in its stead taxes on stocks, bonds and mortgages, money at interest and incomes. He said that his motion left untouched the recommendations of the Committee as to taxes on whisky stills, watches, carriages, notes and bank bills, and that thus amended the bill might raise $20,000,000. This was all he thought necessary now, but if, when we meet again four months hence, direct taxes on land are necessary it will be time enough then to levy them. If the rebellion continues he was willing that every dollar he owned should go to the Government, and it was so with a majority of his constituents, but he was for pushing these taxes only as fast as they are necessary, and to have the burdens fall in the first instance on those most able to pay them.

In the course of the debate Mr. Stevens said some of his friends thought the rebels would succumb in two months, but such was not his opinion. The rebels were too numerous, and in the operations against them many thousands of valuable lives are to be lost and many millions of dollars expended.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said, unless they pass this bill the meeting of Congress will amount to nothing.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till the next meeting of Congress. Negatived by 44 against 89.

Mr. Colfax's proposition was voted down, and Mr. Conkling's was adopted by 70 against 61.

Adjourned.

THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

ARRIVAL OF COL. WEBSTER'S REGIMENT—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

A grand ovation was accorded by our citizens, yesterday, to the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, enlisted for the war, under command of Col. Fletcher Webster, the son of the sage of Marshfield. The Twelfth is the pet of the Bostonians. It was mustered into the service about five weeks since, and has in the interim been thoroughly equipped and drilled. The physical appearance of the men is not the least credit to the old Bay State. While they are brawny, and muscular, and healthy, they are at the same time orderly, and adapted to discipline. The personal popularity of Col. Webster has helped, in a great degree, to elevate the character of his corps. Not only through the reputation of his father, but as Secretary of Legation to China under Mr. Cushing, as the incumbent of important positions at Washington, and as Surveyor of the Port of Boston, Col. Webster has attached to himself hosts of friends, who have done all in their power to make his command as effective as anything that has yet taken up arms in defence of the Union. The recent news from the seat of war has infused a new spirit into the men, and they are now as fine a body as has passed through this City.

Having ascertained that, in spite of repeated delays, the regiment would certainly arrive yesterday morning, the sons of Massachusetts temporarily in New-York, made arrangements to receive their friends with becoming honors. The excursionists on the steamer *City of New York*, o the Norwich and Worcester line, made up a purse of $75, for the purpose of engaging Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band. A banner was hastily extemporized, not as the facetious reporter of an evening journal stated, "a large banner of silk," but a liberal allowance of cotton on a painted stick, with the inscription:

"CITIZENS OF NEW-ENGLAND TEMPORARILY IN NEW-YORK."

Patiently they bore the hour's delay waiting for the arrival of the *Bay State* at the foot of Eleventh-street, and as the boat was moored they rent the air with shouts of cordial welcome. Seldom has any regiment been received on landing with such a cordial greeting. The Committee, consisting of Mr. Frank E. Howe and the members of the New-York Committee of New-Englanders, accompanied by the Boston visitors, headed by David T. McGilvay, Otis Kimball and Col. W. A. Thompson, proceeded on board the steamer and welcomed the officers formally. After some delay, the line was formed on the Pier, and the regiment proceeded, *via* Fourteenth-street, to the corner of First-avenue, where they formed in regimental line, flanking the escort on each side. The veteran Nathan Jackson bore the Massachusetts State flag conspicuously in the ranks. When all was arranged, Mr. Howe introduced Dr. Adams, who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF DR. ADAMS.

Dr. Adams said that it was his privilege to welcome them to the City on their way to the war. The present was no time for orations or harangues. It was a time for solemn thought, noble purpose and heroic action. It was deemed proper for him, as a minister of the Gospel, to address them before they arrived on the battle-field. They were going forth to war—a war not of one section against another, or of hostile parties. Slavery was not the issue before them. The struggle in which they were called to act was in defence of constitutional Government. It was not a war against Slavery. They did not provoke the conflict; but they would do their duty to preserve the National integrity. [Applause.] It was right he (Col. Webster,) in such an issue, should take part in the struggle. He was the son of the sire who had, by his great eloquence and statesmanship, earned the proud title of a Defender of the Constitution. [Loud applause.] Oh, how long they had missed his vacant seat in the Senate, when the perils of the country called in vain for his presence.

"Oh! where was Roderick then?
One blast from his trumpet was worth one thousand men."

(Applause.) The Rev. speaker cited extracts from the speeches of Daniel Webster in favor of the perpetuation of the Constitution and the Union—whatever other interests might be involved. He concluded by expressing his conviction that the Twelfth would defend the glorious flag which they carried, so that not one of its stars should be obliterated.

RESPONSE OF COL. WEBSTER.

Col. Webster, in reply, said that it was his privilege to thank them for their kind reception. They had not welcomed the regiment for its heroic deeds, for no opportunity had then been given them to perform heroic deeds, but for the motive which impelled them. War was not the profession of his men. They had left their mechanical pursuits to be soldiers, and to decide by their arms whether they had or had not a constitutional Government. [Applause.] They would do their duty in the struggle to defend the Constitution, and would not be over-hasty in sheathing the sword. [Applause.] The Colonel concluded by again thanking the escort for their kind reception.

The line of march was then resumed, and the regiment, preceded by their escort, marched *via* Fourteenth-street and Broadway to the Park Barracks, where arms were stacked, knapsacks unslung, stomachs and haversacks filled, and a rest enjoyed. The scene along the route was highly complimentary to the regiment. The sidewalks and street and windows were crowded with spectators, who waived cordial welcomes and cheered vociferously. And when, after dinner in the Park, the men were allowed a brief stroll in the vicinity, they were everywhere congratulated and treated with civility. It was the best evidence of Col. Webster's confidence in his men that he could allow them thus to go at large in a crowded city and feel confidence that they would return when wanted. The list of officers is as follows:

Field.—Colonel, Fletcher Webster; Lieutenant-Colonel, T. M. Bryan, Jr.; Major, Elisha Burbank.

Staff.—Adjutant, Thomas P. Haviland; Quartermaster, David Wood; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Clarke; Surgeon, Jedediah Baxter; Assistant Surgeon, Hayward; Sergeant Major, Russell; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Loring W. Muzzey, Commissary Sergeant, Charles W. Thompson.

Company A—Captain, R. H. Kimball; First Lieutenant, Wm. G. White; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Orne. Company B—Captain, George W. Murch; First Lieutenant, F. R. Shattuck; Second Lieutenant, C. T. Packard. Company C—Captain, D. G. Handy; First Lieutenant, A. T. Pearce; Second Lieutenant, H. P. Bennett. Company D—Captain, N. B. Shurtliffe, Jr.; First Lieutenant, J. O. Williams; Second Lieutenant, G. B. Drake. Company E—Captain, E. C. Saltmarsh; First Lieutenant, George H. Davis; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Appleton. Company F—Captain, Alexander Hickborn; First Lieutenant, A. K. Harman; Second Lieutenant, H. W. Copeland. Company G—Captain, Ira Blanchard; First Lieutenant, Edward P. Reed; Second Lieutenant, L. F. Cushing. Company H—Captain, James L. Bates; First Lieutenant, Charles W. Hastings; Second Lieutenant, F. B. Pratt. Company I—Captain, John Ripley; First Lieutenant, Chester W. Clarke; Second Lieutenant, Warren Thompson. Company K—Captain, David Allen, Jr.; First Lieutenant, M. Cook; Second Lieutenant, Gilman Saunders.

The regiment is armed with the Enfield rifles, and fully equipped in every way, to take the field immediately. They have 30 wagons and ambulances, and a fine enlisted band of 17 pieces.

The officers were entertained at the Astor House by the Citizens' Committee, and speeches were made by Dr. Adams, Mr. Emerson, Otis Kimball, of Boston, Col. Webster and others. The regiment proceeded to Washington *via* Harrisburgh, at 6½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

There is little doubt now that Col. A. M. Wood, of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment New-York State Militia, who was wounded at the Bull's Run battle, is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy if alive. Congressman Odell, of the Second District, last night telegraphed from Washington that Col. Wood had not been heard from. Postmaster Lincoln, who left Washington Tuesday noon, and arrived in this City yesterday, says, that Chaplain Inskip, of the Fourteenth, told him that Col. Wood's horse was killed by a cannon ball while he was gallantly leading his regiment, and that the same shot wounded Col. Wood's leg, just above the knee. He was placed in an ambulance, and they had reached Bull's Run Creek with him, where they crowd was tremendous and the panic at its height. At this point the Chaplain was swept away from the ambulance by the retreating soldiers, and he did not see him again. At this crossing the balls from the rebel batteries fell thick and fast, and it is possible that Col. Wood here received further injuries.

Congressman Odell also telegraphed last night that David Rogers and David Dobson, of the Fourteenth Regiment, before reported killed, were safe.

A letter was received last evening by Dr. Duff from Dr. Farley, Surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, stating that Assistant Surgeon Homestein and his associate of the Fourteenth had been taken prisoners. As it was known that they were in charge of Col. Wood, when last heard from, there is but little room for doubt that he, too, was taken prisoner at the same time.

Lawrence Hanley, Deputy-Comptroller of this city, and a member of the Fourteenth Regiment, before reported missing, came into camp yesterday, "all right," according to a telegraphic dispatch.

Two men got into a dispute at East New-York yesterday morning, about the war, when one declaring himself in favor of the South was shot and seriously injured.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Havana and Key West—Mr. and Mrs. Collins Deane, Gen. A. W. Woll, Mexico; Gen. Antoine Corona, Mexico; Mather J. Butcher, Joaquin Casanova, Jose T. Medina and son, E. Soler y Gloria, Capt. John Gale, A. W. Benson, John Holmes, John G. Ottman, Jean Rebaud, George Thomson, Miss Laura Ridgeway, of Philadelphia; Mme. Sofia Hix, J. O. Gimbernat, D. T. Gomez, lady and child, T. Ibanez, Douglas McGregor, and five seamen sent home by the U. S. Consul General. From Key West—Dr. C. W. Wagener, U. S. A., Frederick Treder, Peter Pfeiffer and Joseph Eckart.

July 24—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—Capt. D. L. Wilcox and son, Emma Pollod, Elias Davison and family, Adelaide Nich, Dr. E. Hofman, Albert Rawse, Jacob Wilson, Capt. J. H. Snow, Miss Harriet Hyde.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon rises... 8 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 46 | Gov. Island.10 35 | Hell Gate....11 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships Buena Vista, Ayres, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Sheridan, Russell, Liverpool.

Barks Queen of the Netherlands, Clapwith, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbride's Sons.

Brigs Zeberlon, Parr, St. John, D. R. De Wolff; Ceylon, Pitts, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Jordan, Robertson, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill; Imogene, Ayres, London.

Schooners J. L. Carver, Rumnell, Pembroke, Miller & Houghton, Geo. Harris, Stevens, Bridgeport; Starlight, ——, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; J. D Kinsey, Collins, Lisbon, B. F. Small; R. & S. Lawson, Mayo, Elizabethport, Arctic, Rhodewall, Nassau, J. Eneas.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen July 7, via Southampton 10th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 233 passengers to Oelrich & Co. Has had heavy gales from N. W. and W. throughout the passage, which on the 12th and 13th increased to a hurricane, with heavy sea. July 21, off Sable Island, experienced a very severe storm from W. N. W., with heavy head sea. July 11, off Scilly Islands, at 10 A. M., passed steamship Bavaria; July 22, lat. 42, lon. 63, passed bark Sierra Nevada, bound W.

Steamship Marion, Cole, Havana July 18, and Key West 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer W. Whildon, Colmary, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Star of the West, Morrison, Liverpool June 17, with coal and 4 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew; crossed the Banks between lat. 45 and 46, in a dense fog; saw no ice; been 16 ds. W. of the Banks, with light westerly winds and calms.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Howe, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with ship Kearsarge, for Sagua; Charles Sprague, for Matanzas; bark Washington, Butcher, for Cardenas. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Justo, (Aus.,) Radonieul, London 70 ds., in ballast to H. Smith & Son. Has had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Qui Quen Grogne, (Fr.,) Caillet, St. Peter's, N. F., 16 ds., with fish to Wheelwright & Co.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, (of Machias,) Robinson, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. J. L. Carver, Rumnell, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Pembroke.

Schr. John, Falkingham, Jonesport 10 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Garland, Norton, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Harry Maybee, (of Roslyn,) Culver, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Sea Gull, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B., with timber to W. Webb.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton, with plaster, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. S. V. Coonan, (Br.,) Coonan, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with coal to A. Smithers.

Schr. A. Hastings, (Br.,) Chapin, St. Johns, N. B., 10 ds., with spars to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, Rockland 7 ds.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, Waithman, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Pazarro, Bacon, Hyannis 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. St. Lucar, Hall, Rockland 8 ds., with lime.

Schr. Henrietta, Senter, Newport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bacon, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Ann Flower, Bacon, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. A. E. Douglass, Coleman, Middletown.

Schr. Chief, Presqee, Wareham 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. W. B. Horton, Baker, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Duell, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. Charmer, Burlingham, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Avon, Parks, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber.

Sloop Ann B. Holmes, Holmes, Fall River 2 ds.

Sloop Gen. Kossuth, Lee, Lynn, in ballast.

Sloop Index, Smith, Providence 2 ds.

BELOW—Ship Trumbull, Collins, Liverpool June 16.

WIND—During the day from N. to S. S. E.

Sailed.

July 23—Ships Ceylon, Batavia and Singapore; Sparkling Wind, Havre; Eastern State, Rotterdam. Barks Jane Anderson, Fanny Kircher, (Oldg.,) Bremen; Utah, Buenos Ayres; Goldfinch, Queenstown; Wessel Cassel, (Br.,) Port Natal. Brigs Alice, Guadaloupe; Palmetto, Baltimore; Saginaw, Laguayra; Elizabeth, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The packet ship Emerald will this afternoon be taken on the great Sectional Dock for examination.

Capt. Morrison, of ship Star of the West, arrived last night from Liverpool, reports between Sable Island and George's Shoals, passed a great number of large square-rigged vessels, bound W.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

N. Y. S. M.
THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ATTENTION!
DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM,
No. 720 Broadway,
EVERY EVENING, at 8 P. M.
The Rebellion and the War!

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.
THE REBELLION AND THE WAR.
DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 P. M.
Sons of Scotia, attention!

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—CHARLES C. LEIGH, of the City of New-York, crockery dealer, having made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Charles C. Leigh to make payment to me; and all persons holding property of said Charles C. Leigh to deliver same to me; and all persons having claims against said Charles C. Leigh are notified to present same to me with the evidences thereof.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1861. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee, No. 155 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF Getty's Lodge, No 11, I. O. O. F. are requested to meet at their Lodge room, corner of Grand and Centre, on FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, W. D. Kennedy. L. C. FRANKE, N. G.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take general housework in City or country; good reference given. Call at No. [illegible] East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Welsh girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st., for two days, in the rear.

SPANISH AND FRENCH NURSES CAN be had, with the best of references, at [illegible] East [illegible] st., one door from Broadway.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

FURTHER CASUALTIES OF THE BATTLE.

Washington, Wednesday, July 24.

The following are the casualties in the Second Michigan Regiment: Killed—None. Wounded—Henry Roettiger, Company H, in side; Mat. Wollenweber, Company C, dangerously in side; Wm. Marks, Company A, and a skirmisher, shot in the leg.

The First Massachusetts was not in the second fight, except a few companies as skirmishers and to cover the artillery in the second division. Lieut. Gill, of Company J, was killed.

The Seventy-first Regiment now estimate their killed, wounded and missing, at 40. They go home to-morrow, but the greater portion will probably come back under Col. Marston.

Of the Maine force engaged in the battle of Bull's Run bridge only 30 are missing. More will be likely to turn up yet.

The loss of the Fire Zouaves is now estimated at 200, all told. The remainder are as full of fight as ever.

The following United States Marines of the detachment were killed on Sunday: Lieut. Hitchcock, Vermont; privates Clegg, Harris, Hughes, Lane, Moore, Perkins, Riley and Ward; wounded and missing, supposed killed or prisoners, Corporal Steiner, privates Stewart, Powers, Stebbins and Bradford; wounded and at the hospital, Major Zeilung, Lieut. Hale, and ten others slightly. Of the whole of this force there were only nineteen men more than three months in the service. They fought like veterans.

The following are the casualties in Col. Keyes' Brigade:

THIRD CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Sixty killed, wounded and missing, over half of whom are killed.

SECOND CONNECTICUT.

One killed, ten wounded.

FOURTH CONNECTICUT.

Four wounded, four or five missing.

The loss of the Second Maine and Third Connecticut was chiefly caused in their charge on the battery which they took. This brigade was conducted into the field of battle by Col. Keyes. In the order of Col. Keyes, withdrawing them as if only to change his position, the men were not aware of their retreat till they arrived on the mainroad.

Capt. Sullinghash, one of Col. Keye's Aids was killed, and Lieut. Upton was wounded.

The Rhode Island First sustained a loss of 13 killed, 33 wounded, and 33 missing.

Col. McCook, of the Ohio First brought his men up in good order, and covered the retreat of Gen. Schenck's Brigade.

In the New-York Fourteenth, among the missing, of whom there are a number of privates, are the following officers: Lieuts. J. Cully, Theo. R. Salter, R. A. Goodenough, C. Scholes.

Many of the privates may yet turn up, and the publication of their names now might create unnecessary distress among their friends.

It is stated that the flag of truce to the Confederates proposing that one of ourselves should go and see to the wounded left upon the field of battle on Sunday, was, that while they would not permit our surgeons and ambulences to come within their lines, they would take as good care of our wounded as if they were their own.

The Ordinance Department of the Navy-yard is turning out rifled cannon, with extra force. One is nearly finished, which will throw a projectile weighing 64 pounds four miles and a half. The gun weighs 10,000 pounds. There is great activity in the Ordinance Department, night and day.

Col. Latham's Regiment of Horse Artillery has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and will be mustered into service immediately.

Nineteen secession prisoners were brought to the city this evening. This evening, a party of Fire Zouaves and Garibaldians surrounded and assaulted them, but they were saved from more serious violence by interference of the officers who had them in custody.

Col. Terrill, of Kentucky, serving on General Schenck's staff, was not killed as reported. His horse was shot under him, and the Colonel suffered a severe contusion of the hip.

The proceedings in the House to-day, in which Representatives Richardson and Burnett were particularly concerned, have led to a conference between the friends of the respective parties, with a view of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

The *Yankee* arrived this evening. One of those on board represent that the steamer *Resolute* was dispatched on Friday to Eastern Shore, Maryland, to look after a schooner supposed to be loaded with goods for the South. She was expected to return within two days, but no tidings have yet been heard from her.

The *Pocahontas* was off Aquia Creek, where, it is reported, a large body of rebels were erecting a battery.

The ice boat *Philadelphia* is cruising in the lower Potomac.

The *Gipsey* is at Port Tobaco Creek, preventing goods from being conveyed to the Virginia shore.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, Wednesday, June 24.

A young man named John Bradley, studying for the ministry, son of a wealthy citizen, and Columbus Bradley, were arrested to-night by the Provost Marshal as spies, taking information to Manassas. The evidence against them is almost positive. Information was given by a deserter.

The volunteers are nearly all gone to their encampments.

This afternoon an altercation between William Dougherty and Corporal Quinlan, of Company A, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, occurred; Quinlan shot Dougherty through the nose. Quinlan is under arrest.

The following are the deaths not yet reported: Lieut. Wm. Clark, Company F, Fourth Maine, and Lieut. Bird, Company F, Fourth Maine; Chaplain John W. Mines, of Bath, Second Maine. Dr. Allen, same regiment, and Dr. Baxton, of the Fifth Maine, were taken prisoners.

The following are wounded in the general hospital belonging to the Second Vermont; Noah Blood, Company C; Wm. Jones, Company G; John Pachen, Company K; John McCarty, Company H; Jno. McKean, Company B; John Sheetes, Company B; McGlines, Company E; D. B. Pember, Company E; B. A. Marsh, Company I; John Appeader, Company K.

The wounded in the Third Brigade hospital are as follows:

Samuel Wahlafoky, Company E, Maine Third; George Chamberlain, Company E, Maine Third; E. Baldwin, Vermont Second; G. M. Aspel, Maine Fifth; James Naughton, Maine Fourth; Samuel Lazy, Company D, Vermont Second—all doing well.

Mrs. Foster, wife of Private Chas. P. Foster, Company B, Fifth Maine, is very attentive to the wounded in the general hospital.

There were secession troops at Springfield station to-day.

The alarm last night created great excitement. It was occasioned by the pickets firing. The long roll was beat. The women and children rushed through the streets frantic and crying.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS, &c.

Louisville, Wednesday, July 24.

A special dispatch to the Memphis *Argus*, from Richmond, dated the 22d, says Gen. Beauregard commanded the Southern troops on the right at Manassas Junction, and Gen. Johnston on the left. Sherman's battery is captured. Gen. Beauregard's horse was shot from under him.

Gens. Bartow, of Georgia, and Bee, of South Carolina, are killed.

The Lynchburgh regiments are cut to pieces.

The *Argus* editorially says that Gov. Jackson recently addressed a number of Missourians now froming into a regiment near that city, and who are equipping rapidly to return to Missouri.

GEN. McCLELLAN EN ROUTE EASTWARD.

Pittsburgh, Wednesday, July 24.

Gen. McClellan arrived here to-night amidst the firing of cannon, fireworks and other demonstrations. An immense concourse met him at the depôt. He was escorted by the military, firemen and citizens to the Monongahela Hotel. He was introduced to the populace by Judge Shannon, when he made a felicitous acknowledement, which was received with enthusiastic applaudits. He leaves in the 12 o'clock train Eastward.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Harper's Ferry, Wednesday, July 24.

Gen. Johnston's force at Winchester was 42,000 men, before his march to Manassas, composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry, as follows: 800 Virginia cavalry, under Col. Stuart, and 300 from the Southern States; 40 regiments, and 3.500 artillery. They left Winchester at 1 P. M. Thursday, by order of Gen. Beauregard, and took the road to Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, 13½ miles, over the Blue Ridge, to Piedmont Station, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 15 miles, making 28½ miles, requiriug two days' march. Freight and passenger cars had been hauled over the road the last week, and on them Gen. Johnston's forces expected to be transported, on the Manassas Railroad, from Piedmont to Manassas Junction, 38 or 40 miles.

There remained at Winchester 7,000 troops until Saturday afternoon, when they left for Strausburgh. one-third of the way to Manassas, except about 2,500 of the militia of the neighboring counties, disbanded and sent home. A large quantity of arms in boxes were sent over to Strasburgh.

The Virginia Cavalry under Col. Stuart, went to Barryville to observe the movements of Gen. Patterson's column. The rest of the cavalry went with Gen. Johnston.

They had at Winchester 62 pieces of artillery in position in fortifications, about ten 42-pounders; some they thought were Columbiads, were left, the remainder were taken with Gen. Johnston.

A detachment of the Washington Artillery, from New-Orleans, had eight heavy guns, of which four were 32-pounders. These were hauled by twenty-eight horses. Each of the rest of the smaller guns, by six or four horses each. Part, if not all of them, were brass rifled guns.

The fortifications surrounding Minnesota, except to the southward upon the high ground, are very heavy. The earthworks are made with logs and barrels filled withearth, &c. In front of the breastworks, deep trenches were dug, communicating below with the inside of the works. The guns were all masked by artificial thickts of evergreens, which extended in some cases to be used an ambuscade for riflemen and sharpshooters.

Among the regiments was one of Kentucky Riflemen armed with heavy bowie-knives. They refused to take more than one round of cartridge, and they proposed to place themselves in the bushes for assault along all the fences in front of Winchester. The fortifications extended two and a half miles, and the trees has been felled between Bunker Hill and Winchester to impede our advance. Fifteen hundred sick troops are at Winchester, confined with the measles, dysentery and typhoid fever.

The prisoners taken from our column were sent to Richmond.

Gen. Wise has been recalled, it was said, with his troops, from Western Virginia. Gen. Beauregard has done it in opposition to Gen. Lee's advice.

The report in Northern and Eastern newspapers that eighteen regiments of this line refused to march under Gen. Patterson, is wholly untrue. Eighteen regiments of three months men unanimously declared that if they went over their time, they would only go under Gen. Patterson.

A successful expedition, consisting of parts of the Fifth and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments, returned from Charlestown yesterday, bringing with them the remainder of the baggage, which they were unable to remove last Tuesday, and taking prisoner Capt. Henry Wellmore, of Bradley Johnston's regiment. Wellmore estimates the number of Col. J.'s men at 40,000. Last Thursday, eleven heavy guns and six 32 pounders, and the remainder 24-pounders, were left by Gen. Johnston's forces at Winchester.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, July 24.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, presented a report and memorial from the Common Council of New-London, Conn., establishing a naval school in New-London. He urged the claims of the State and place in a few remarks. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Committtee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to each military and naval officer and employe of the Government. Agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, presented a memorial from the citizens of Alton, Ill., in favor of establishing an armory there. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the House bill to define and punish conspiracy, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said he wished to make a minority report against the bill.

Mr. Trumbull objected to its being received as the report from the Committee. When the majority make no report it was not according to usage. He had no objection to the Senator stating his views.

Discussion followed at some length, and a motion to print was disagreed to.

The joint resolution to approve of the acts of the President, was postponed until Friday.

The bill for the better organization of the military establishment was returned from the House, with an amendment as a substitute. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the House.

The bill to punish fraud on the part of any officers intrusted with the making of contracts for the Government was taken up, and subsequently postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the bill regulating the pay for the revenue service was taken up.

Mr. Hale moved to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December. He contended that this was no time to raise the salary of the whole corps, but subsequently the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. King moved to strike out all that relates to the portion on leave, and the regulation of the number of officers.

After discussion, Mr. King's motion was lost, and the bill passed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces, was taken up for the second time.

The bill allows the President to discharge officers who are incapable or inefficient, or violate their official duty.

Mr. Wilson said that this was a most important measure. Many regiments are utterly demoralized by the incompetency of their officers. The rout the other day shows the effect of their conduct when the officers ran several miles before they stopped. He thought the time had come when attention should be called to these things.

Mr. Sherman thought it was no time to complain of any one. There never was a braver army than the one repulsed the other day. We have a duty to perform for the future and should do that. He thought the repulse of the Army would do good to rouse up the spirit all over the country.

The bill was discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Rice said he had formerly been for peace, but the country had been plunged into war, and now our constituents expect us to act and not talk. Democrat, as he was, he would give his support to the Administration, and leave details to the Administration. Let us go to work like men and do our duty here, and leave the rest for the Administration.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of the Government Police of Baltimore.

Mr. Pearce said there had been no regular meeting of the Committee. He would not object to the present consideration of the bill, but he wished it understood that he dissented entirely from the principle of the bill. He thought the Government had no authority to establish a Military Police.

Mr. Kennedy said he never believed that there was any necessity for superseding the Baltimore Police.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, offered a resolution that the present civil war was forced on the country by disunionists in the Southern States, who are now in rebellion against the Constitutional Government. In this emergency Congress, banishing all passion and resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country. This war was not waged with any spirit of suppression or subjugation, or any purpose of overthrowing the institutions of States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and, as soon as this is accomplished the war ought to cease.

The resolution was laid over, when subsequently the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesay, July 24.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Consuls at any foreign ports where he may deem it advisable for preventing piracy, at a salary not exceeding $1,500 per annum, their offices to cease when internal peace shall be restored.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a Board of three skillful officers, to report on the construction or completion of an iron or steel-clad steamship or battery, and if the report is favorable, the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to construct one or more. A million dollars and a half is appropriated to carry this act into effect. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and eight additional clerks for the same Department. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill, providing for an increase of the Medical Corps of the Navy. Passed.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Senate bill, authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers. Passed.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution, which was passed, requesting the President to communicate, if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interest, the grounds, reasons and evidence upon which the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore were arrested and detained as prisoners at Fort McHenry.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $100,000 to pay the police organized by the United States authorities in the City of Baltimore.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky—As this bill makes an appropriation, he (Burnett) desired that it should first be considered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. This, he said, was one of those extraordinary measures resulting from the extraordinary acts of the Administration. The civil authorities in the City of Baltimore have been superseded and a military police established there instead, in violation of the express law of one of the sovereign States. This, too, was done without color or claim of legal warrant, either derived from the Constitution or any other power derived from law. This was followed by another high-handed act. Private citizens, as well as the Police Commissioners, without justification, had been incarcerated in a fortress. The President had violated the Constitution by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. My God, where is this thing to stop? We are not only in the midst of a revolution in the Southern States, but in the midst of a revolution in the States within the jurisdiction of this Government. Besides all this, a resolution has been introduced indorsing all the illegal acts of the President, instead of the Representatives of the people standing up in their manhood and arraigning the Chief Magistrate at the bar of the country, and administering to him a rebuke. He would tell gentlemen that there is a sleeping sentiment at the North. There was no power to prevent it from developing itself. He would tell them that these are the saddest events ever written on the page of our country's history.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, wanted to say a word to his friend from Kentucky. You, he remarked, are, more than any other man, responsible for the present condition of the country. You aided the mischief at Charleston and Baltimore which has brought this sad calamity upon us. You have stood by the Republicans and aided them under the pretext that you wanted to break up their party. I do not know whether this bill is right or wrong. I have not listened even to the reading of its provisions, but I desire to say to those gentlemen who are plotting the ruin of the country, they are the last men to stand up claiming a violation of the Constitution, while they, themselves, are trampling on the laws.

Mr. Burnett, rising, and asking earnestly—The gentleman certainly does not intentionally intend to do me injustice?

Mr. Richardson—Of course not.

Mr. Burnett—When the gentleman states that I was at Charleston engaged in plotting to break up the Democratic Party, he states that of which he knows nothing. I had no agency in it whatever. So far from this, I was the only man from a Slave State who, after the Convention separated, went after those who had withdrawn, and appealed to them to come back.

Mr. Richardson (resuming and speaking emphatically)—I was not mistaken in the position I assume. I found the gentleman there lending his sanction to the breaking up of the Democratic Party, and I am responsible for this statement.

Mr. Burnett, (with equal earnestness)—So far as the responsibility is concerned, I have never refused to take it.

Mr. Richardson—So help me God, I am responsible everywhere. [Applause, which was speedily checked.]

Mr. Burnett—And I am responsible everywhere else. [Sensation.]

Mr. Richardson—I stand here to declare what I myself saw.

Mr. Burnett—I desire to say to the gentleman that I will have no personal controversy with any one on this floor; but if the gentleman desires a personal controversy with me, so that he can make a personal assault, he can have it elsewhere.

Mr. Richardson—I desire no personal controversy with anybody, but if the gentleman desires, he can have it. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio—After the late disaster and the enemy almost within cannon shot of the Capital, such personal indecorum does not become the House. [Slight hissing from the Republican side.]

Mr. Richardson—I am not ambitious of personal difficulties. I do not desire, but shall not shrink from them. I fear no man who walks on God Almighty's earth. I have said the gentleman from Kentucky was engaged in breaking up the Democratic Party. I know the fact.

Mr. Burnett, excitedly—Let me tell the gentleman once for all ——

The Speaker—Will the gentleman yield the floor.

Mr. Richardson—I will yield to no such men. The Breckinridge Party was organized for the purpose of destroying the Government. That was its purpose and object. What do we now see? Butler of Massachusetts, Dix of New-York, Patterson and Cadwalader of Pennsylvania, who were in that movement to break up the Democratic Party, now at the head of the army. Why is this? The Douglas Party have furnished one-half of the entire army, and where is their General in command? And why is this? Have you Republicans sympathized with this Breckinridge Party? Are you still lending your aid that they may lead our armies? I ask you, Mr. Speaker, why is this? I have spoken with some freedom. You have at the head of the army a man who bore your flag through the war in 1812. You have after your disasters, impaired public confidence in him. He fought the late battle against his judgment. Whose fault was it? It was yours, and unless you rally around him, the country will not support you. I have no sympathy with the General-in-Chief in political opinion. When he was a candidate for the Presidency, I opposed him with all my heart. I should oppose him, under similar circumstances, to-morrow. But when you look on him as a military man, he is the greatest of them all, and in all respects efficient. If you had not forced him to participate in this calamity, you would have had a victory without a fighting battle.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa—I ask the gentleman who on this side have sought to impeach the character of Gen. Scott, and who are unwilling to march under his banner? We do not hope to succeed without Gen. Scott, who never lost a battle.

Mr. Richardson—Gen. Greeley, who, I think, is the ablest at the head of all the Generals, should be appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and sent to Richmond to take it. He would soon get it. [Laughter.] This is my opinion. I charge nothing for it. I have met my friend from Iowa (Curtis) on the plains of Mexico. He is a military man, and has seen the strategy of Gen. Scott. I should be amazed if I should hear him question what Gen. Scott has done. I do not include all Republicans; but you have forced a battle, and because you did so, it is lost. I declare before God as my solemn conviction, if such things are permitted you will destroy this Government, and I further declare that if Gen. Scott cannot fight the battles nobody else can. As to the bill before the House, there is an erroneous idea relative to the dignity and importance of the States. The call on the States for troops is mere courtesy. In my judgment, the President has a right to call for troops anywhere—on counties. There is no such thing as State sovereignty against the General Government. How can the Government be preserved, unless he has power to call out troops? The Federal Government for general protective purposes is supreme. It could defend the Capital and the soil everywhere.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri—I desire to say a few words. Gens. Butler, Patterson and Cadwallader were from the Breckinridge Party. That two of these gentlemen were appointed by the Administration, I believe to be correct, but Gen. Butler came hither as a Brigadier-General. It was Massachusetts who first conferred that honor on him, and he was made a Major-General for putting down a mob, and for the executive ability which he displayed. I understand that Gen. Patterson was appointed by the advice and on the recommendation of Gen. Scott.

Mr. Richardson—I said four Generals were appointed from the Breckinridge, but none from the Douglas Party, but I have no complaint.

Mr. Blair—Of all the Douglas men who are qualified for such command, I have no doubt the gentleman is the first and best.

Mr. Richardson (bowing)—I am very much obliged to you.

Mr. Blair—The gentleman said that Gen. Scott had been driven to risk a battle by gentlemen on this side, but nothing had been said here derogatory to that soldier. Is the Lieut.-General fit to command, if he can be forced to battle against his own best judgment, and at the outcry of outsiders. Nobody on this side has said aught against Gen. Scott. The charge came from the gentleman from Illinois, and it was derogatory in the highest degree.

Mr. Richardson—I take it all back. [Laughter.]

Mr. Richardson—I repeat that Gen. Scott has been forced to fight this battle. I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues [Logan and Washburne] and myself were present with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Scott. In the course of our conversation, Gen. Scott remarked, "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Stay," said Gen. Scott, "I will prove it. I have fought the battle against my judgment and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it. As God is my judge," he added, after an interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the Army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could, and did not." I stand here to vindicate Gen. Scott. I am indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say for myself that I am here the last of a generation, my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the flag of their country. I, too, have fought under its folds at home and abroad, and, God willing, there I will stand till the end of my life, defending it against all foes.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—As my colleague has referred to Gen. Scott's remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. Richardson—I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to Gen. Scott, "that I forced you to battle." To which Gen. Scott replied: "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." But Gen. Scott did not relieve the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle. Gen. Scott thus paid a compliment to the President personally. I desire to say of the President that I have known him from boyhood, If you let him alone he is an honest man. [Laughter.] But I am afraid he has not firmness to stand up against the politicians around him.

Mr. Stevens, who had given way to Mr. Richardson, now resumed the floor.

Mr. Burnett wanted to reply to Mr. Richardson, but Mr. Stevens said if he yielded to him he would have to yield to others.

Mr. Burnett—I will say nothing to render it necessary.

Mr. Stevens declined to yield the floor. This bill, he said, needed no explanation. What had occurred here to-day should serve as a warning in the future against the decorum of this House.

Mr. May, of Maryland—Here let me say—

Mr. Stevens responded "No," before Mr. May had completed the sentence.

Mr. May, however, amid cries of order, protested against the passage of the bill under consideration.

Mr. Stevens, referring to the Baltimore police arrested and incarcerated by the military authorities, said that Marshal Kane, the Chief, was a traitor, and had been presented by the Grand Jury. The Legislature of Maryland were traitors, and thoroughly imbued with the principles which created this war, and traitors and rebels ought to be punished.

The bill to pay the new Baltimore police passed.

The House went into Committee on the bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of maintaining the Government and defending the public credit by the assessment of a direct tax and internal duties.

Mr. Brown, of Rhode Island, moved an amendment to strike out January in section 6th, and insert April in lieu thereof.

Mr. Stevens, opposing the amendment. explained the motives which induced the Committee to fix on the month of January as the time for assessing the property enumerated.

Mr. R. Conkling, of New-York, moved as an amendment to section 2, giving the President power, with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Assessors, &c., that the tax levied by the bill be collected under the superintendence of Governors of States.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, proposed that the tax be levied equitably on all real and personal property in all the States, in the same manner and proportion as a State tax.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, proposed a similar amendment, which was supported by Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, but not adopted.

Mr. R. Conkling, of New-York, moved the Committee rise, when the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. R. Conkling moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to amend it so as to provide that the tax on real and personal estate provided therein be levied, assessed, and collected in the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, in the same manner as State and Territorial taxes are by local law collected therein.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, moved to amend Mr. Conkling's instructions by striking out that part of the bill relative to the thirty millions of direct taxes apportioned among the States, and to provide in its stead taxes on stocks, bonds and mortgages, money at interest and incomes. He said that his motion left untouched the recommendations of the Committee as to taxes on whisky tills, watches, carriages, notes and bank bills, and that thus amended the bill might raise $20,000,000. This was all he thought necessary now, but if, when we meet again four months hence, direct taxes on land are necessary it will be time enough then to levy them. If the rebellion continues he was willing that every dollar he owned should go to the Government, and it was so with a majority of his constituents, but he was for pushing these taxes only as fast as they are necessary, and to have the burdens fall in the first instance on those most able to pay them.

In the course of the debate Mr. Stevens said some of his friends thought the rebels would succumb in two months, but such was not his opinion. The rebels were too numerous, and in the operations against them many thousands of valuable lives are to be lost and many millions of dollars expended.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said, unless they pass this bill the meeting of Congress will amount to nothing.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till the next meeting of Congress. Negatived by 44 against 89.

Mr. Colfax's proposition was voted down, and Mr. Conkling's was adopted by 70 against 61.

Adjourned.

THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

ARRIVAL OF COL. WEBSTER'S REGIMENT—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

A grand ovation was accorded by our citizens, yesterday, to the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, enlisted for the war, under command of Col. Fletcher Webster, the son of the sage of Marshfield. The Twelfth is the pet of the Bostonians. It was mustered into the service about five weeks since, and has in the interim been thoroughly equipped and drilled. The physical appearance of the men is not the least credit to the old Bay State. While they are brawny, and muscular, and healthy, they are at the same time orderly, and adapted to discipline. The personal popularity of Col. Webster has helped, in a great degree, to elevate the character of his corps. Not only through the reputation of his father, but as Secretary of Legation to China under Mr. Cushing, as the incumbent of important positions at Washington, and as Surveyor of the Port of Boston, Col. Webster has attached to himself hosts of friends, who have done all in their power to make his command as effective as anything that has yet taken up arms in defence of the Union. The recent news from the seat of war has infused a new spirit into the men, and they are now as fine a body as has passed through this City.

Having ascertained that, in spite of repeated delays, the regiment would certainly arrive yesterday morning, the sons of Massachusetts temporarily in New-York, made arrangements to receive their friends with becoming honors. The excursionists on the steamer *City of New York*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, made up a purse of $75, for the purpose of engaging Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band. A banner was hastily extemporized, not as the facetious reporter of an evening journal stated, "a large banner of silk," but a liberal allowance of cotton on a painted stick, with the inscription:

"CITIZENS OF NEW-ENGLAND TEMPORARILY IN NEW-YORK."

Patiently they bore the hour's delay waiting for the arrival of the *Bay State* at the foot of Eleventh-street, and as the boat was moored they rent the air with shouts of cordial welcome. Seldom has any regiment been received on landing with such a cordial greeting. The Committee, consisting of Mr. Frank E. Howe and the members of the New-York Committee of New-Englanders, accompanied by the Boston visiters, headed by David T. McGilvay, Otis Kimball and Col. W. A. Thompson, proceeded on board the steamer and welcomed the officers formally. After some delay, the line was formed on the Pier, and the regiment proceeded, *via* Fourteenth-street, to the corner of First-avenue, where they formed in regimental line, flanking the escort on each side. The veteran Nathan Jackson bore the Massachusetts State flag conspicuously in the ranks. When all was arranged, Mr. Howe introduced Dr. Adams, who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF DR. ADAMS.

Dr. Adams said that it was his privilege to welcome them to the City on their way to the war. The present was no time for orations or harangues. It was a time for solemn thought, noble purpose and heroic action. It was deemed proper for him, as a minister of the Gospel, to address them before they arrived on the battle-field. They were going forth to war—a war not of one section against another, or of hostile parties. Slavery was not the issue before them. The struggle in which they were called to act was in defence of constitutional Government. It was not a war against Slavery. They did not provoke the conflict; but they would do their duty to preserve the National integrity. [Applause.] It was right he (Col. Webster,) in such an issue, should take part in the struggle. He was the son of the sire who had, by his great eloquence and statesmanship, earned the proud title of a Defender of the Constitution. [Loud applause.] Oh, how long they had missed his vacant seat in the Senate, when the perils of the country called in vain for his presence.

"Oh! where was Roderick then?
One blast from his trumpet was worth one thousand men."

(Applause.) The Rev. speaker cited extracts from the speeches of Daniel Webster in favor of the perpetuation of the Constitution and the Union—whatever other interests might be involved. He concluded by expressing his conviction that the Twelfth would defend the glorious flag which they carried, so that not one of its stars should be obliterated.

RESPONSE OF COL. WEBSTER.

Col. Webster, in reply, said that it was his privilege to thank them for their kind reception. They had not welcomed the regiment for its heroic deeds, for no opportunity had then been given them to perform heroic deeds, but for the motive which impelled them. War was not the profession of his men. They had left their mechanical pursuits to be soldiers, and to decide by their arms whether they had or had not a constitutional Government. [Applause.] They would do their duty in the struggle to defend the Constitution, and would not be over-hasty in sheathing the sword. [Applause.] The Colonel concluded by again thanking the escort for their kind reception.

The line of march was then resumed, and the regiment, preceded by their escort, marched *via* Fourteenth-street and Broadway to the Park Barracks, where arms were stacked, knapsacks unslung, stomachs and haversacks filled, and a rest enjoyed. The scene along the route was highly complimentary to the regiment. The sidewalks and street and windows were crowded with spectators, who waived cordial welcomes and cheered vociferously. And when, after dinner in the Park, the men were allowed a brief stroll in the vicinity, they were everywhere congratulated and treated with civility. It was the best evidence of Col. Webster's confidence in his men that he could allow them thus to go at large in a crowded city and feel confidence that they would return when wanted. The list of officers is as follows:

Field.—Colonel, Fletcher Webster; Lieutenant-Colonel, T. M. Bryan, Jr.; Major, Elisha Burbank.

Staff.—Adjutant, Thomas P. Haviland; Quartermaster, David Wood; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Clarke; Surgeon, Jedediah Baxter; Assistant Surgeon, Hayward; Sergeant Major, Russell; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Loring W. Muzzey; Commissary Sergeant, Charles W. Thompson.

Company A—Captain, R. H. Kimball; First Lieutenant, Wm. G. White; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Orne. Company B—Captain, George W. Murch; First Lieutenant, F. R. Shattuck; Second Lieutenant, C. T. Packard. Company C—Captain, D. G. Handy; First Lieutenant, A. T. Pearce; Second Lieutenant, H. P. Bennett. Company D—Captain, N. B. Shurtilliffe, Jr.; First Lieutenant, J. O. Williams; Second Lieutenant, G. B. Drake. Company E—Captain, E. C. Saltmarsh; First Lieutenant, George H. Davis; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Appleton. Company F—Captain, Alexander Hickborn; First Lieutenant, A. K. Harman; Second Lieutenant, H. W. Copeland. Company G—Captain, Ira Blanchard; First Lieutenant, Edward P. Reed; Second Lieutenant, L. F. Cushing. Company H—Captain, James L. Bates; First Lieutenant, Charles W. Hastings; Second Lieutenant, F. B. Pratt. Company I—Captain, John Ripley; First Lieutenant, Chester W. Clarke; Second Lieutenant, Warren Thompson. Company K—Captain, David Allen, Jr.; First Lieutenant, M. Cook; Second Lieutenant, Gilman Saunders.

The regiment is armed with the Enfield rifles, and fully equipped in every way, to take the field immediately. They have 30 wagons and ambulances, and a fine enlisted band of 17 pieces.

The officers were entertained at the Astor House by the Citizens' Committee, and speeches were made by Dr. Adams, Mr. Emerson, Otis Kimball, of Boston, Col. Webster and others. The regiment proceeded to Washington *via* Harrisburgh, at 6½ o'clock.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF TWO MORE REGIMENTS OF GEN. SICKLES' BRIGADE.

Camp Scott now begins to wear a deserted aspect. Two more regiments have struck their tents, and nothing now marks the place where they have been encamped but the charred grass upon which the camp-fires have been lighted. The Second Regiment, upon receiving orders to march, immediately commenced packing, and intended leaving on Tuesday, but owing to some unexplained cause did not leave Staten Island till nearly 3 o'clock yesterday. The steamboat *Atlas* was chartered to convey it to South Amboy, where the cars were taken for Washington. A number of friends of the men were upon the dock waiting to bid them good bye, and utter "God be with you." On the appearance of the men the women began to cry, and wring their hands in anguish; some beat their bosoms, and gave way to the greatest grief. Altogether it was a scene not easily to be forgotten. The men were soon embarked, and as the vessel steamed away the men were saluted with hearty cheers, which they returned with a right good will. The following is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, George B. Hall; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry L. Potter; Major, Peter McDermott; Adjutant, James W. Powell, Jr.; Quartermaster, James W. Powell; Surgeon, J. J. McGowan; Assistant Surgeon, James Ash; Chaplain, Joseph H. Twitchell; Sergeant-Major, John O'Connell; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Michael C. Cowell; Hospital Steward, Heman Stecher.

Line.—Company A—Captain, John Poler; First Lieutenant, Patrick Nolan; Second Lieutenant, C. Ward. Company B—Captain, T. B. Bradley; Second Lieutenant, Thos. J. Leigh. Company C—Captain, John G. Brown; First Lieutenant, G. W. Thompson; Second Lieutenant, J. T. Mercer. Company D—Captain, W. H. Greene; First Lieutenant, Matthew Hall; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Lowentrout. Company E—Captain, Owen Murphy; Second Lieutenant, Michael Redmond. Company F—Captain, W. A. Donelson; First Lieutenant, H. F. Frost; Second Lieutenant, Alex. M. McCune. Company G—Captain, E. W. Powers; First Lieutenant, Thomas Graham; Second Lieutenant, Geo. F. Young. Company H—Captain, Thos. Rafferty; First Lieutenant, B. Franklin; Second Lieutenant, F. A. McAvoy. Company I—Captain, O. C. Howard; First Lieutenant, — Elwood. Company K—Captain, T. H. Glover; First Lieutenant, — Best; Second Lieutenant, — Laurier.

The Third Regiment ought also to have left yesterday, as orders had been received to that effect. A transport had been provided, but after waiting some time at Staten Island, and the regiment not making its appearance, it returned to this City. The reason the regiment did not depart was owing to some misunderstanding about one of the companies; it is expected, however, that the difficulty will be soon arranged, and the regiment will leave early to-day. The regiment is in excellent condition, and both men and officers are anxious to be off The officers are:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Nelson Taylor; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. Moses; Major, W. O. Stevens; Adjutant, S. M. Doyle; Quartermaster, T. W. G. Fry; Surgeon, C. K. Irwin; Sergeant-Major, Samuel Bailey; Commissary, —— Brooks; Chaplain, C. L. Norton; Quartermaster-Sergeant, —— Grant; Hospital Steward, —— Fincke.

Line.—Company A—Captain, Geo. Grechinck; First Lieutenant, C. Groslinger; Second Lieutenant, E. B. Harnett. Company B—Captain, J. M. Brown; First Lieutenant, B. Willard; Second Lieuteuant, S. Mason. Company C—Captain, —— Chadwick; First Lieutenant, H. B. Pemock. Company D—Captain, C. K. Abell; First Lieutenant, H. C. Heinman; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Howard. Company E—Captain, P. Burrett; First Lieutenant, W. J. O'Neill; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Tuomey. Company F—Captain, John Leonard; First Lieutenant, H. J. McConnell; Second Lieutenant, John W. Holmes. Company I—Captain, R. J. Johnson; First Lieutenant, J. P. Sandford; Second Lieutenant, H. J. Winters. Company K—Captain, J. S. Austin; First Lieutenant, W. P. Hall, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, M. McDonald.

The Fourth and Fifth Regiments will leave for the seat of war in a few days.

THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

This regiment having been accepted in Washington for the term of three years, is now ready to go into encampment. The Colonel of the regiment, Rudolph Rosa, who was the bearer of a very urgent recommendation from the hands of Gen. John C. Fremont, was received in Washington with the most distinguished consideration, both by the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief. Formerly an Engineer Officer in the Prussian Army, he has held for many years an office under Government in the United States Coast Survey, and is favorably known as a gentleman of great ability and military experience. The officers who have joined this regiment have all seen military service, among whom the Lieut.-Col., Germain Metternich, commands a prominent position as an accomplished and experienced officer. As it is the intention to go this week into camp at Conrad's Park, East River, with from three to four hundred recruits, considerable funds will necessarily be required for the maintenance of these men, whose numbers are every day increasing. A Committee of Officers have been chosen from those who form the Board of Organization, who will receive subscriptions. Head-quarters at Nos. 55 and 57 Forsyth-street.

THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment, Col. James Fairman, is rapidly filling up. The men are encamped at Camp Decker, on Staten Island. A few more men are wanted to complete this regiment. The exempt members of the Fire Department should at once promptly respond to the call, so as to avenge their brother firemen who fell so gloriously while in discharge of their duty at the battle of Bull's Run. One hundred men of this regiment, under command of Adj. Le Fort, will parade through some of the principal streets of the City to-day. Last evening a number of their men, amounting to about a hundred, paraded through the streets preceded by fifes and drums. They carried transparencies. Upon one was inscribed, "We have promised, and are ready;" on the other the name of the regiment. A large crowd followed them, and they attracted great attention.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

A recruiting office for this regiment has been opened at No. 481 Canal-street, under the charge of Capt. J. C. Bloomfield. The regiment will be commanded by Col. Perry, a graduate of West Point, who served in the Texan War, and was in command of the troop that captured Santa Anna at the battle of San Jacinto. It is expected that the regiment will go into quarters during the present week.

CAMERON LIGHT INFANTRY.

At a regular meeting of the officers of this regiment, held on Monday evening last, at their head-quarters, No 491 Broadway, the above name was substituted for their former one of Cameron Zouaves. Capt. Lewis Carr, late of the United States Army, was unanimously elected Colonel, which position he has accepted. Alexander Arman, who received his military education at West Point, was elected Major. This regiment is now nearly completed, and in efficiency, military knowledge and ability, promises to be one of the best which has yet been organized. The officers have been selected with great care, and are men of undoubted skill, thoroughly conversant with all the details of military life. The rank and file have been and will be selected in strict accordance with the Army regulations.

THE BROOKLYN CADETS.

This young regiment, which is now in process of forming, proceed to-day to Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, where they will pass the day, enjoying themselves. The Cadets are recruiting those desirous to join at the Armory and at Fort Green on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 5½ o'clock. No members are admitted who are over 18 years of age.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH AND SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENTS.

The Eighth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, both of whose term of service has expired, will return to this City to-day. The ex-members and reserve corps of the Eighth Regiment are requested to meet at the Armory, Centre Market, at 9 A. M., to-day, in order to make arrangements for the reception.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

Col. Fisher, late of the United States Army, has accepted the post of Lieutenant-Colonel. Col. Whitney, late of New-Hampshire, has been appointed Major. Many of the line officers are West Point cadets and Ex-United States officers. The Colonel is now recruiting two flank companies—one as light infantry and engineers, the other as artillery, whilst the main body of the regiment are infantry of the line. Anything in the way of clothing will be thankfully received at head-quarters, No. 596 Broadway.

THE HALF MILLION LOAN.

The book was open for subscriptions to this loan last Friday, since which time over $150,000 worth has been taken. Yesterday about $23,000 was subscribed, which compares favorably with any previous daily amount.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

There is little doubt now that Col. A. M. Wood, of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment New-York State Militia, who was wounded at the Bull's Run battle, is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy if alive. Congressman Odell, of the Second District, last night telegraphed from Washington that Col. Wood had not been heard from. Postmaster Lincoln, who left Washington Tuesday noon, and arrived in this City yesterday, says, that Chaplain Inskip, of the Fourteenth, told him that Col. Wood's horse was killed by a cannon ball while he was gallantly leading his regiment, and that the same shot wounded Col. Wood's leg, just above the knee. He was placed in an ambulance, and they had reached Bull's Run Creek with him, where they crowd was tremendous and the panic at its height. At this point the Chaplain was swept away from the ambulance by the retreating soldiers, and he did not see him again. At this crossing the balls from the rebel batteries fell thick and fast, and it is possible that Col. Wood here received further injuries.

Congressman Odell also telegraphed last night that David Rogers and David Dopson, of the Fourteenth Regiment, before reported killed, were safe.

A letter was received last evening by Dr. Duff from Dr. Farley, Surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, stating that Assistant Surgeon Homestein and his associate of the Fourteenth had been taken prisoners. As it was known that they were in charge of Col. Wood, when last heard from, there is but little room for doubt that he, too, was taken prisoner at the same time.

Lawrence Hanley, Deputy-Comptroller of this city, and a member of the Fourteenth Regiment, before reported missing, came into camp yesterday, "all right," according to a telegraphic dispatch.

Two men got into a dispute at East New-York yesterday morning, about the war, when one declaring himself in favor of the South was shot and seriously injured.

FROM HAVANA.

Reported Settlement of the Difficulty Between Spain and Hayti.

The steamship *Marion*, from Havana on the 18th inst., arrived at this port last night. She left at Havana the British screw frigate *Jason* and *Spiteful*. Sailed on the 15th, British screw sloop *Racer*. Sailed on the 12th, French brig-of-war *Mercure*, 18 guns, on a cruise Northward. Arrived on 18th, Spanish steam frigate *Isabel la Católica*, direct from Port-au-Prince, having the Admiral on board; brought information of a complete settlement of the Haytian and Spanish difficulties to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The *Niagara* and *Crusader* were in pursuit of the privateer *Sumter*.

On the 20th inst., 7 A. M., passed the *Niagara* going into Key West. She hailed the *Marion*, but gave no information.

The health of Havana is considered very fair for the season. The fever has not assumed the type of an epidemic, and exists principally among the troops newly arrived from Spain. The cases in the city are less in number, and more mild in character. The rainy season had not yet fairly set in.

At Key West everything was quiet. No United States vessel there but the *Wanderer*, in command of Lieut. Breese, which was enforcing the blockade. The Union feeling was predominant, although it is thought about one-third of the people are secretly Secessionists. They are kept in order by the presence of the military at the Fort.

Major Funch, who is in command of Fort Taylor, has everything in an excellent state of order, and the men under thorough discipline. The other officers at the Fort are Capt. Hunt, Engineer Corps; Capt. Brannan, and Lieuts. Webber and Gilham, First Artillery—all well.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Havana and Key West—Mr. and Mrs. Collins Deane, Gen. A. W. Woll, Mexico; Gen. Antoine Corona, Mexico; Mather J. Butcher, Joaquin Casanova, Jose T. Medina and son, E. Soler y Gloria, Capt. John Gale, A. W. Benson, John Holmes, John G. Ottman, Jean Rebaud, George Thomson, Miss Laura Ridgeway, of Philadelphia; Mme. Sofia Hix, J. O. Gimbernat, D. T. Gomez, lady and child, T. Ibanez, Douglas McGregor, and five seamen sent home by the U. S. Consul General. From Key West—Dr. C. W. Wagener, U. S. A., Frederick Treder, Peter Pfeiffer and Joseph Eckart.

July 24—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—Capt. D. L. Wilcox and son, Emma Pollod, Elias Davison and family, Adelaide Nich, Dr. E. Hofman, Albert Rawse, Jacob Wilson, Capt. J. H. Snow, Miss Harriet Hyde.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

N. Y. S. M.
THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ATTENTION!
DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM,
No. 720 Broadway,
EVERY EVENING, at 8 P. M.
The Rebellion and the War!

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.
THE REBELLION AND THE WAR.
DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 P. M.
Sons of Scotia, attention!

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—CHARLES C. LEIGH, of the City of New-York, crockery dealer, having made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Charles C. Leigh to make payment to me; and all persons holding property of said Charles C. Leigh to deliver same to me; and all persons having claims against said Charles C Leigh are notified to present same to me with the evidences thereof.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1861. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee. No 555 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF Getty's Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F. are requested to meet at their Lodge room, corner of Grand and Centre, on FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, W. D. Kennedy.
L. C. FRANKE, N. G.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERican Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take general housework in City or country; good reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Welsh girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st., for two days, in the rear.

SPANISH AND FRENCH NURSES CAN be had, with the best of references, at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door from Broadway.